

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SIXPENCE.

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TO BE ENTHRONED ON ST. PAUL'S DAY: THE RIGHT REV. COSMO GORDON LANG, ARCHBISHOP-ELECT OF YORK.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HESTER.

The Archbishop-elect of York is to be enthroned on St. Paul's Day (Monday next, January 25th). He is a son of the Very Rev. J. M. Lang, Chancellor and Principal of Aberdeen University, and was born in Scotland in 1864. He leaves the Bishopric of Stepney and a Canonry of St. Paul's to become Primate of England.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "OLIVE LATIMER'S HUSBAND," AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

MR. RUDOLF BESIER'S first stage-effort, "The Virgin Goddess," was a tragedy in the Hellenic manner which, on its technical side, was as remarkably successful as it was faithful to tradition. Its successor is a tragedy of modern life, constructed no less ingeniously and economically—a play throughout the best part of which an unseen character is dying, and yet makes his influence more and more felt as the action proceeds, and most of all after his death. On achieving so singular a result, Mr. Besier may be heartily congratulated, as also on the lyrical poignancy which he gets into the dialogue set down for his heroine, the wife of the dying man—a woman who has never loved her husband, has longed—nay, tried once—for release from the union, and holds herself responsible for what is little short of a suicide. This heroine's sister, who is herself almost forced into a loveless marriage such as Olive's, says towards the close that it is not Latimer who has killed himself, nor the wife who has killed him—it is the heroine's parents, in selling their daughter to him for gold, who have brought about his death; and the entire drama is a re-handling of the old theme of the unnaturalness of "marriage for money," presenting as it does the results of one such match, and the ugly scheming to bring about another. The play, of course, is uniformly sombre, its air of gloom being only relieved by the passionateness of the heroine's expressions of devotion towards the man she loves—a physician—and by the eloquence with which she describes the misery of such a marriage as hers, and entreats her young sister not to follow her example. The story also deals largely with hateful people; the selfishness and inhumanity of Olive's father and mother are painted in the blackest colours. But Mr. Besier has a wonderful way of securing and holding our attention, of making us thrilled and expectant; of giving us, as it were, drama at white-heat; so that any grimness, or slightness, or conventionality of plot is scarcely noticed. He is audacious enough to let his play turn on the fate of a letter, and yet so conjures with his letter—a letter addressed by the husband to the physician-lover, whom he has called to his death-bed—that we watch the delivery of it with breathless interest, and find his piece, despite its material lack of novelty, an interesting and affecting play of ideas. Such a part as that of the wife, tortured alike by remorse and by unsatisfied love, mad to prevent the letter being read by her lover and perhaps robbing her of his affection, just suits Mrs. Patrick Campbell's methods of suppressed hysteria and nervous intensity, and some of her explosions of emotion are in her most telling style.

## "THE GONDOLIERS," REVIVED AT THE SAVOY.

Once more "The Gondoliers" has been revived at the Savoy, and once more this favourite opera seems secure of a more than ordinary popularity. The vogue which this piece has always enjoyed may seem curious at first sight, but it is easily explained. That Sullivan wrote better music for the Savoy series than the gay score of "The Gondoliers," that we have had droller and more ingenious schemes of plot than Sir William Gilbert here gives us, few even of their most ardent admirers will deny; but what makes the charm of both music and story is their perpetual blitheness. High spirits reign supreme from the very opening to the close of the play, and though nearly twenty years have gone by since the first production, it is pleasant to find that both the Gilbertian wit and the Sullivan tunes still retain much of their freshness. One member of the original cast, at least, is to be found in the current revival—Mr. Rutland Barrington; but he has surrendered his old part of Giuseppe the gondolier to that scarcely less popular Savoyard, Mr. H. A. Lytton, and now figures as the Grand Inquisitor. To the character of the Don Mr. Barrington lends all his genial humour and makes him delightfully bland and amusing.

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## NATURE'S ACROBATS.

(See Illustrations.)

THE athlete, the tight-rope walker, the trapeze performer, and contortionist are all sure of exciting both the admiration and envy of more or fewer of their fellow-men. But though they perform prodigious feats for a livelihood, their performance over, they become again as other men—they differ in no appreciable way, as regards bodily structure, from their neighbours. But they have their counterparts among the humbler of Nature's children, who also perform wondrous feats for a livelihood. And here the stress and strain of life have told heavily; so much so, that their bodily structure has been completely transformed. Nature is a stern ruler, and those who enter the lists in any competition whatsoever must attain perfection or die. Hence the transformation.

We are apt, most of us, to regard with lofty disdain our cousins the monkeys. But, as acrobats, some of them can leave the finest and most daring of human performers a long way behind. The white-handed gibbon, as a rope-walker, with arms outstretched to form a balancing-pole, and the agile spider-monkey as a trapezist, must perform all day long, and to an empty house. They scorn the protection of nets, and, should they fall, they make the best of it. The spider-monkey has the advantage of a tail, which has become converted into a wonderful grasping organ, enabling the "take off" to be made with far more ease than is the case with his human imitators.

Those strange relations of the monkeys, the lorises of Madagascar, are in some ways even more remarkable, though more phlegmatic in habit. The name loris is derived from the Dutch *loeris*, a clown; and certainly their quaint aspect and curious coloration seem to suit this designation; for, waking or asleep, they are always grotesque. In slumber they grasp some friendly bough with the hind-feet, and bend the body forward till the nose rests on where the tail should be! Thus they look like excrescences of bark rather than living creatures.

The feats of the parachutists never fail to make the blood tingle, but some of Nature's performers are far more astonishing. Take, for instance, the phalangiers, sometimes, but wrongly, called flying squirrels; and the flying lizard. The former has developed a great fold of extensible skin along each side of the body, and attached to the fore and hind limbs; while the lizard has attained the same end by an excessive development of the ribs, which grow outward for a considerable distance, carrying the skin of the sides with them. These ribs, and the membrane they support, can be expanded or closed, umbrella-fashion, at will. The discovery of the flying frog was due to Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, who found the creature in Borneo. As one would suppose, it is a tree-frog; and has evolved a very ingenious "get-there-quick" fashion of moving from one tree to another. As will be seen in our Illustration, it is a parachutist, and is supported while in mid-air by its outspread toes and fingers, between which a broad net is spread.

Of climbers, Nature has produced some wonderful performers; but not the least among them is the gecko, a lizard which, by means of suckers on its toes, can not only climb up the smooth walls of a room, but, reaching the ceiling, will run along this, back downwards, with equal facility! A no less remarkable climber is the African pangolin, a curious scale-covered, ant-eating beast related to the armadillo. When at rest, this animal looks like the stump of a tree, partly on account of its scales and partly because, clinging to the trunk with its hind-legs and pressing its great tail close to the bark, it bends its body over till it forms nearly a right-angle with the tree. The head being bent upwards, and the fore-feet drawn close up to the chin, makes the deception the more perfect.

We come now to the champions among the high-jumpers—the jerboa and the salmon. The first-named has outdone the kangaroo, since this last still uses the fore-feet when quietly walking; but the jerboa has dispensed with such aids, and hence the fore-legs have degenerated to such minute proportions that they are not visible at first sight. The feats of the salmon in leaping weirs are too well known to need description; suffice it to say he is alone among the vertebrates in using the tail for this purpose.

Lastly, mention must be made of that really extraordinary fish, the amphipile, or tortoise-fish, which may almost be said to walk upon its head! At any rate, it swims in this strangely inverted position, and on this account enjoys a unique position among the fishes.

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## CATTARO'S SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

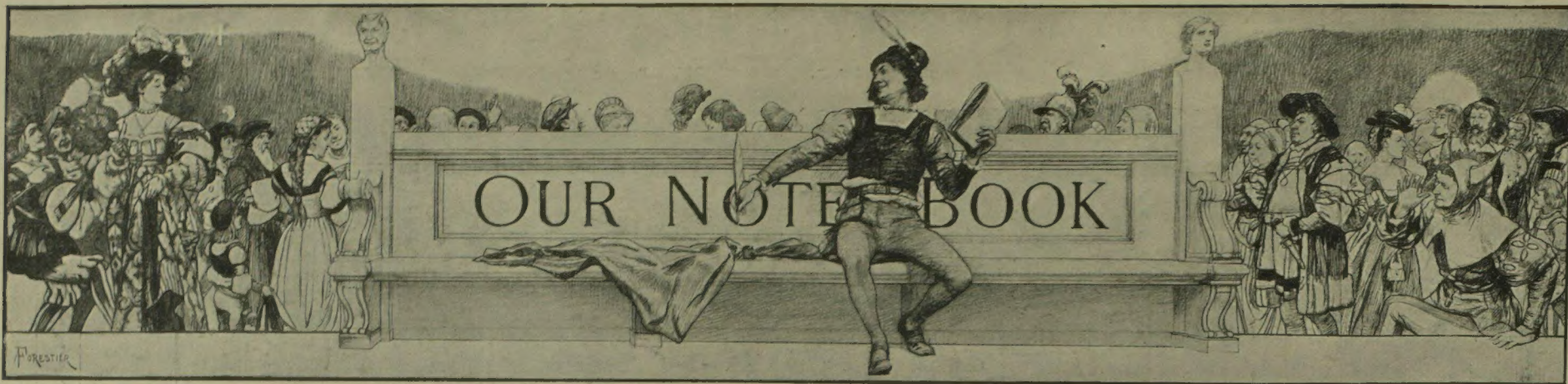


### A PRINCIPALITY AND A POWER: A MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER-GUARD ON THE HEIGHTS THAT DOMINATE CATTARO.

Despite the apparently peaceful solution of the difficulties between Austria and Turkey, the situation in the Near East is still one that calls for much attention. Serbia and Montenegro in particular are being watched by the world. Montenegro is guarding her frontiers jealously; and the Dalmatian ports are being put into an exceptional state of defence. Cattaro has 4000 Austrian troops within its bounds and four Austrian war-ships in its waters, and is being provided with new defences. Montenegro watches Cattaro from the heights that dominate the seaport.

The guns of the guard shown are howitzers and siege-guns, given to Montenegro by Italy three years ago, and there is also some heavy artillery presented by Russia.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE have so many questions in the modern world which are really difficult to answer; I wish the modern people would leave off asking questions which are quite easy to answer, or, rather, which are not even worth answering. Latter-day scepticism is fond of calling itself progressive; but scepticism is really reactionary in the only intelligent sense which that term can bear. Scepticism goes back; it attempts to unsettle what has already been settled. Instead of trying to break up new fields with its plough, it simply tries to break up the plough. And the worst symptom is this habit of our philosophers of asking nursery questions, questions that most of us in our babyhood either found answered or found unanswerable. Sophistry has gone so far as to unlearn the alphabet and reverse the clock. Many of the queries solemnly propounded in our most portentous books and magazines are queries which a schoolboy would answer with instantaneous and irritating smartness, and which a healthy child would not even admit to be queries at all.

I take such cases as come to hand. I read two articles this morning in two very able and distinguished periodicals which were devoted to this general consideration: "How extraordinary it is that the hangman is regarded with horror, while the soldier and the Judge are not regarded with horror." The schoolboy would burst his Eton collar in his eagerness to answer so obvious a difficulty. He would say at once that a hangman is not so fine as a soldier, because he is not so brave. A hangman is merely a destroyer; a soldier is not. A soldier, at the best, is a martyr; at the worst, he is a good gambler. If the public executioner were obliged to have a personal conflict on the scaffold with the criminal, upon the issue of which depended which of the two were hanged, then general public sentiment would admire the hangman, just as general public sentiment admires the soldier.

All this is a very tiresome truism; but that is my point. I cannot understand anyone asking a question that has so obvious an answer. The writer, if I remember correctly, goes on to attempt a solution by talking about clinging memories of barbaric creeds and the slow advance through history of the humanitarian sentiment. But the thing has nothing to do with the advance of anything or the memory of anything. There never was a time in recorded history when soldiers were not liked, while hangmen, jailers, and torturers were regarded with marked coldness. There is no record of any civilisation in which the hangman was a desirable *parti* for the daughters of the aristocracy. There never was a Victoria Cross merely for killing people. There never was a civic crown *ob cives interfectos*.

This does not appear particularly surprising to anyone whose heart is in the right place or whose head is screwed on correctly. It is not hard to see that the human soul has always recognised three degrees of moral value in the matter of killing. Highest is the martyr, who is killed without killing; second is the soldier, who is killed and kills; third is the executioner, who kills with no peril at all of being killed in return. He is disliked. It may be unjust, but I do not understand anyone thinking it unnatural.

Equally infantile and innocent is the answer in the matter of the Judge. Obviously the reason that a Judge is not hated as much as a hangman is a simple

one. It never falls within the direct professional duty of a hangman to prevent a man being hanged; it does sometimes fall within the duty of a Judge. The Judge is at least supposed to do something else besides killing; he is supposed sometimes to prevent people from being killed.

But I only take these cases as cases of the curious needlessness of most current questions. We have a really complex and crucial problem before us; we need not perplex it with other questions

fair. Let us get rid of the unnecessary questions. When we have done that, we shall come to the inevitable one.

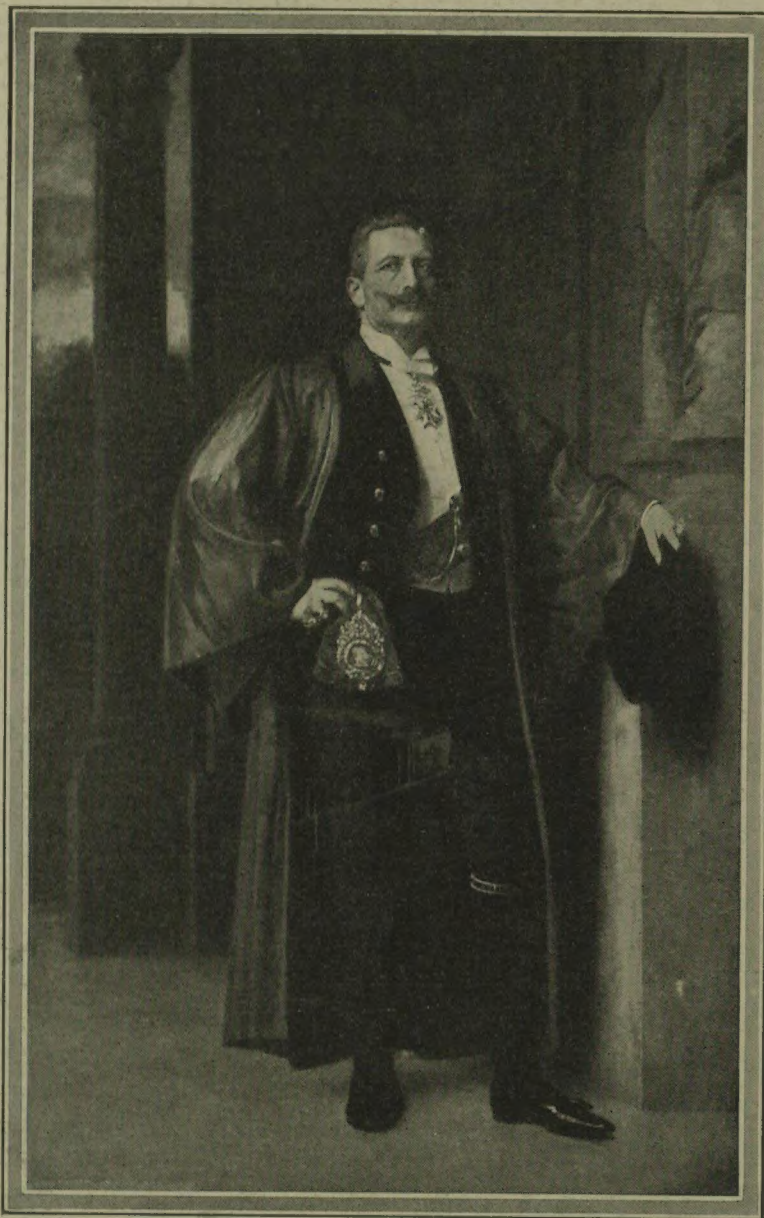
This inevitable question has come to a climax in France; the question if, when, and upon what provocation the State should inflict upon one man the agony of being killed or upon another the ignominy of killing him. On this, as on all questions, the modern world has stiffened into an almost Chinese unconsciousness and routine. I do not know which party is the more dusty and dehumanised, the humanitarians who forbid capital punishment, or their opponents who (as far as I can make out) seem actually to enjoy it. But though all Western Europe has grown very cumbrous and clumsy in this matter, the advantage is still to a great extent with France. In that country they do still seem to understand that killing a man is killing a man—even when they like doing it.

There still lingers in this country the absurd talk about the French juries being "sentimental" because they commonly treat crimes of passion with a special consideration. As a matter of fact, the French jurors do this not because they are sentimental, but because they are sensible. To treat a faithful lover who has madly struck his mistress, or a faithful husband who has avenged his hearth, differently from a professional poisoner or a hired assassin is not "sentimental": it is perfectly ordinary common sense. It rests not only on that instinct of justice without which all law would be mere omnipotent brigandage, but also on the coldest and coarsest calculations of police expediency.

A man who has poisoned three people for money is very likely indeed to go on, and poison more people for more money. Both his methods and his aims are (to employ the sacred word) scientific. And being scientific they are, as my scientific friends are so fond of pointing out, in their nature progressive. There is always more poison; there are always more people; there is always more money. But there are not always more passions of a lifetime, or more and more unfaithful wives. The insane fidelity of the lover and the husband may be a barbaric thing; but the very barbaric fidelity is a proof that the same extraordinary man will not very soon find himself in the same extraordinary situation. In short, the *crime passionnel* is in its nature the crime of a crisis, and not the crime of a routine.

Now, the men about whose deaths the Parisian populace (always fond of an ugly emphasis) made their great demonstration recently were specifically criminals of routine. They were not men who had killed a man: they were killers. They were creatures with whom no life was safe. My own temperament being totally English, I am not fond of this French love of rubbing it in. But I fully recognise that the executions which the French people indecently glorified were among the few executions which any decent man could decently endure.

For my part, I would have no executions except by the mob; or, at least, by the people acting quite exceptionally. I would make capital punishment impossible except by act of attainder. Then there would be some chance of a few of our real oppressors getting hanged.



THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S GIFT TO OXFORD: HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY IN THE ROBES OF A DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY.

This portrait of the Kaiser, which our readers may remember was reproduced on a larger scale in "The Illustrated London News" of April 4 last, has just been presented by his Majesty to the University of Oxford, and now hangs in the University Galleries. It commemorates the Kaiser's visit to Oxford when he was last in England, and the University made him a Doctor of Civil Law. He is wearing the robes and holding in his hand the velvet cap of that academic status. The picture is the work of the well-known German artist, Alfred Schwarz. It has been exhibited in Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Cologne, and is of especial interest just now in view of King Edward's approaching visit to Berlin.

which we could answer for ourselves by thinking for three minutes. The problem of capital punishment is really painful and important; we need not perplex it further by asking why a man who charges the guns, sword in hand, is more fascinating than one who strangles a man whose hands are tied. We need not delay ourselves with an inquiry about why an official who kills a prisoner in complete silence is not so popular as an official whose business it must often be to compose quarrels, to clear up mysteries, to give people back their lost property and their prodigal sons, to give them advice which is often sensible, and compromises which are often



## A THEATRE AS A HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT; AND A MOSQUE AS A WAR-CHEST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY H. C. WOODS.



THEATRE, LIBRARY, AND HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT: THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE DEPUTIES MEET AT CETTINJE.

The building has to act as theatre, library, and House of Parliament; and the interior is arranged as a theatre. The deputies occupy the stalls when Parliament is sitting.



A MOSQUE AS A SAFE DEPOSITORY: THE BUILDING AT NISH IN WHICH THE SERVIAN NATIONAL TREASURE IS KEPT.

When the Turks were in power, this building, which is in the centre of an old fort at Nish, was a mosque. It is now used as a safe depository, and the Servian national treasure is stored in it.



## PORTRAITS &amp; WORLD'S NEWS



Photo. Lafayette.  
LORD CHARLES FITZMAURICE,  
The Bridegroom of Lady Violet Elliot.



is Liberal Member for Cardiff, and in the previous Parliament represented Plymouth. Born in 1873, the eldest son of the first Baron Wimborne, he was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is a Captain in the Dorsetshire Yeomanry, and served in the South African War, for



Photo. Alice Hughes.  
LADY VIOLET ELLIOT,  
The Bride of Lord Charles Fitzmaurice.



The vacancy in the Tamworth Division of Warwickshire, caused by the death of Sir

LAST Wednesday was the day fixed for the wedding of Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, second son of the Marquess of Lansdowne, and Lady Violet Elliot, daughter of the Earl of Minto. The ceremony, which it was arranged should take place in the Cathedral at Calcutta, was to be performed by the Bishop of that city. The duties of best man were entrusted to Captain McNeill, of the Royals; and the bridesmaids were four little girls, all under twelve years of age. The scene must have been one of great splendour. The Viceroy's State carriages were to be used for the occasion, and a garden reception held after the wedding in the grounds of Government House. The alliance thus formed between two great Viceregal families makes the event of especial interest, which is increased by the fact of its taking place so soon after the introduction of the new reforms, and thus, as it were, inaugurating a new era in Anglo-Indian society. Some feeling has been aroused among the Indian Princes who wished to give wedding-presents to the bride, but were prevented owing to the rule which forbids any white servant of the Crown to accept a gift from a native. This prohibition, obviously intended as a precaution against political corruption, hardly seems to apply in the present case.

A fine figure of a man is the Maharajah of Burdwan, the premier noble of Bengal, and as brave as he is handsome. It will long be remembered how he threw himself in front of Sir Andrew Fraser (late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) when, at a meeting last November in Calcutta, a young Bengali made an attempt upon Sir Andrew's life. The Maharajah, who is only twenty-seven, rules over two million people, and his territory occupies five thousand square miles. He is a



Photo. Lafayette.  
THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,  
Who has just published his Reminiscences.

strong supporter of British rule in India, and a liberal patron of education. He has travelled much in India, and visited England in 1906, when he was received by the King. He has just published his reminiscences.

There is a certain link, perhaps, between the careers of Admiral Rojdestvensky and the late Dr. Francis Elgar, LL.D., F.R.S., the eminent naval architect. Who knows how far the work done in Japan by Dr. Elgar, as Adviser on Naval Construction from 1879 to 1881, may not have contributed to the efficiency of the fleet which was victorious at Tsushima? Dr. Elgar had a distinguished career both in the service of the Admiralty and in that of shipbuilding companies, and he held the first British Professorship of Naval Architecture, at the University of Glasgow in 1883. He was Director of Dockyards from 1886 to 1892, and acted as naval architect to the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company and to Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co.

The Hon. Ivor C. Guest, M.P., Chairman of the Royal Commission on State Afforestation, which has recently issued a most interesting and hopeful report,

which he holds the Queen's Medal. The Commissioners' report upon afforestation in its relation to the problem of unemployment is treated on another page.



Photo. Lafayette.  
THE HON. IVOR C. GUEST, M.P.,  
Chairman of the Royal Commission on Afforestation.

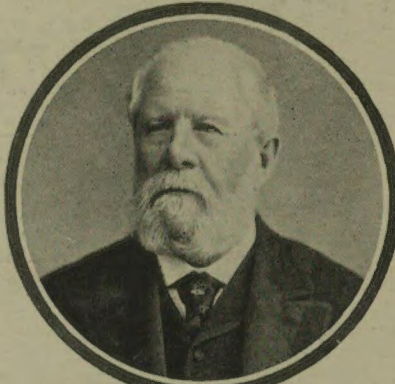


Photo. Mauld and Fox.  
THE LATE LORD AMHERST OF HACKNEY,  
The Famous Collector.

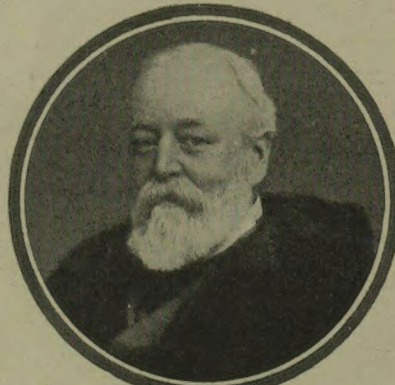


Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE MR. ARTHUR À BECKETT,  
Distinguished Author and Journalist.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE DR. FRANCIS ELGAR,  
LL.D., F.R.S.,  
The Well-known Naval Architect.

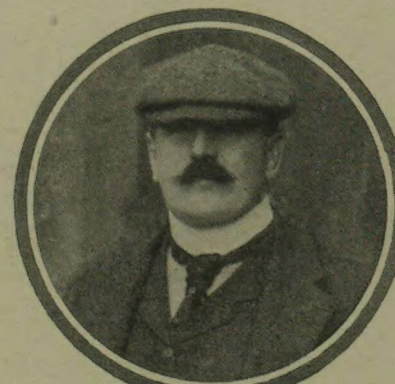


Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
SIR F. A. NEWDEGATE, M.P.,  
New Member for the Tamworth Division of Warwickshire.



Photo. Haines.  
THE LATE DR. JOHN EVAN SPICER,  
Killed by an Avalanche while Ski-ing in the Alps.

Chairman of the London County Council, whose eldest son, Dr. John Evan Spicer, was the victim of a fatal Alpine accident last week. Dr. Spicer, who was thirty

(Continued overleaf.)

Albert Muntz, has been filled by the unopposed return, in the Unionist interest, of Mr. Francis Alexander Newdegate - Newdegate. He sat for the Nuneaton Division of Warwickshire during the last Conservative Administration, and is a Justice of the Peace, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire, an Alderman of the County Council, and a trustee of Rugby School. He began his career as an officer in the Coldstream Guards, and afterwards travelled in India and the Colonies.

Admiral Rojdestvensky had more than his share of the bitterness of death. His ambition as a naval officer was killed at the battle of Tsushima. Then he died by proxy, as it were, in the person of a namesake, and had the painful experience of reading his own obituaries. Now he has died again, and, as he is really dead this time, we can sincerely say, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. We need not dwell on the incident of the Dogger Bank, but remember rather his fine answer before the court-martial after Tsushima: "I alone am guilty on all points." This alone proves him to have been a man of courage and honour. He was acquitted, and spent the remainder of his life in quiet retirement at St. Petersburg.

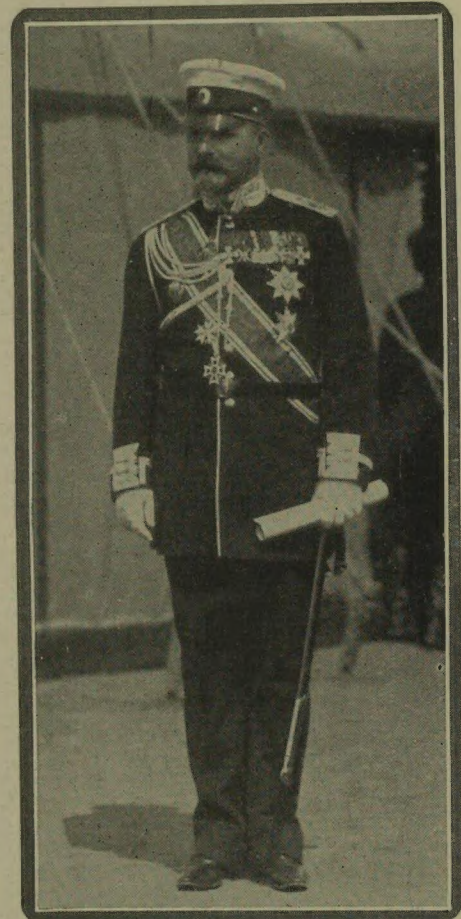


Photo. Bulla.  
THE LATE ADMIRAL ROJDESTVENSKY,  
Whose Fleet was Annihilated at Tsushima.

The late Mr. Arthur William à Beckett had journalism and authorship in the blood, his father, Gilbert Abbott à Beckett, having been author of the "Comic Histories" of England and Rome, a contributor to *Punch*, and, incidentally, a police magistrate. Mr. Arthur à Beckett followed in his father's steps by writing for *Punch* (joining the "Round Table" in 1875), and he used the same pseudonym, "Briefless," as in "Papers from Pump-Handle Court," by "A. Briefless, junior."

Like many other literary men, he was called to the Bar, and in early life worked in Government offices. The list of the many journalistic enterprises of this genial writer is too long to give in detail here.

Great sympathy is felt for the family of Mr. Evan Spicer, J.P., formerly Chairman of the London County Council, whose eldest son, Dr. John Evan Spicer, was the victim of a fatal Alpine accident last week. Dr. Spicer, who was thirty



## THE TOMB OF THE LIVING DEAD: MESSINA, THE GRAVE.



1. A DERELICT IN A SEA OF DUST: A HOUSE CUT IN HALF BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

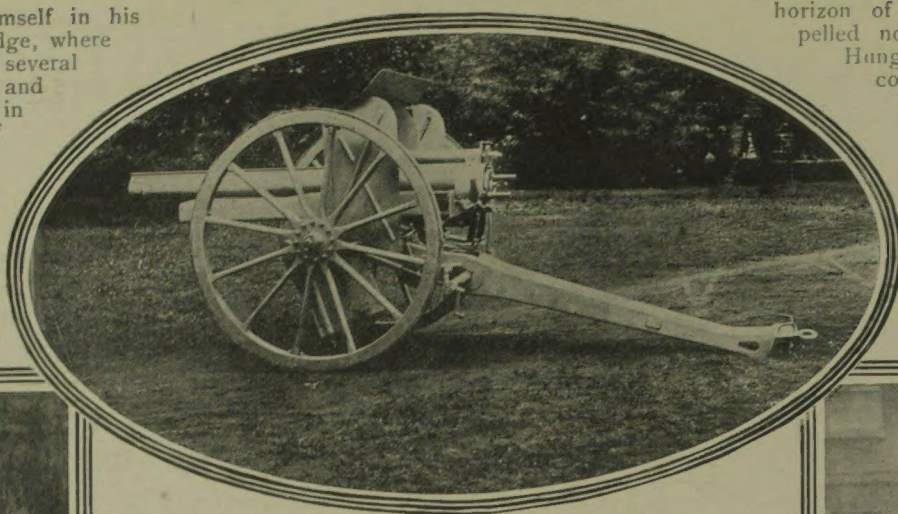
2. A POSSIBLE TOMB OF THE LIVING: A GREAT PILE OF WRECKAGE IN THE HEART OF MESSINA.

When Messina fell in ruins during the great earthquake, many of its inhabitants were buried alive beneath the débris; and it is possible that there are still living beings beneath this city of the dead. Already : number of remarkable cases of rescue have been recorded, notable amongst them that of a little boy who was saved after having been buried alive for over a fortnight. Indeed, the débris is still being searched, in the hopes that other survivors will be unearthed.



years of age, had already distinguished himself in his profession. He was a graduate of Cambridge, where he took his M.D. last year, had held several appointments at the London Hospital, and had lately set up a consulting practice in Weymouth Street. He was a nephew of Sir Albert Spicer, M.P.

**Afforestation.** The recently published report of the Royal Commission on Afforestation offers a partial solution of one of the most pressing and recurrent problems of our home politics—that of unemployment. The Com-



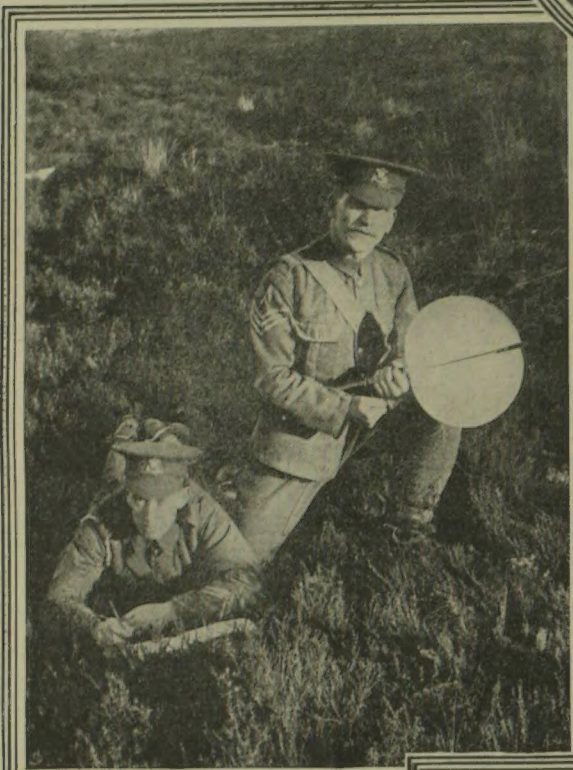
Photo, World's Graphic Press.

**FRANCE'S ANSWER TO GERMANY'S CHALLENGE:  
THE NEW FRENCH GUN.**

Determined to increase the value of her artillery, in view of the fact that the German batteries are superior to the French in number, France has just adopted a new gun. This is an improvement on the 3-in. field-gun, and one man of every six hitherto necessary can be dispensed with. The recoil of the gun opens the breech-block, which shuts automatically when the cartridge is placed in position. The weight of the gun has been reduced by 6 cwt., and the weight of the ammunition-wagon by almost as much.

supply, is not inexhaustible, and in virgin forests it is being very wastefully used. Unlike coal, however, it can be replaced by scientific cultivation. The objection to the scheme is the great and long-continued outlay that would be required before the forests brought in any return. Trees are leisurely things, and will not be hurried. We should have to spend about two million a year for forty years before any revenue began to come in from the timber. In sixty years, it is estimated, the forests would be self-supporting, and in eighty years the revenue would be about 17½ million pounds, and the value of the property over 560 million, a hundred million more than the sum spent on it. But eighty years is a long time to wait.

horizon of Europe will, it is hoped, be finally dispelled now that Turkey has accepted the Austro-Hungarian offer of £2,500,000 (Turkish) as compensation for the loss of her rights over Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to this money payment, Austria-Hungary renounces her rights and privileges in the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar, assures liberty of religion and conscience to the Mussulman population in the annexed provinces, and undertakes to conclude a treaty of commerce with the Ottoman Government. The protocol, or draft agreement between the two countries, contains various other provisions,

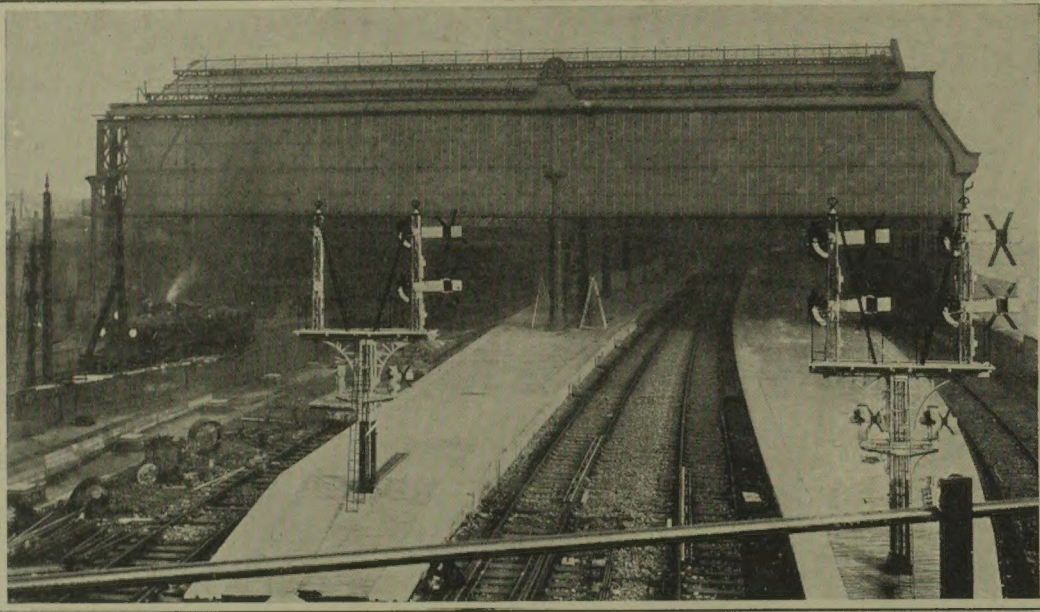


Photo, L.N.A.

**TO SUPERSEDE FLAG-WAGGING?  
THE NEW DISC SIGNAL FOR  
THE ARMY.**

It is likely that the old flag-wagging—a form of signalling that is as useful to enemies as to friends—will be superseded by this disc. The disc is about a foot in diameter, and has a hollow metal handle. On the disc is a semicircular flap which can be made to display a white or a black disc at will. The Morse code is used with this. It is impossible for an enemy stationed behind the signaller to read the signals. A message can be read with the naked eye at a distance of about 2000 yards.

missioners find that, out of the vast tracts of unused land in these islands, there are about nine million acres which might well be used for planting forests, at the rate of 150,000 acres every year. This would give temporary employment each winter to about 18,000 men, and when the whole available area had been covered, some 90,000 men would be permanently employed upon it. But the employment question is not the only aspect of the matter. It is estimated that such a scheme would in time to come prove a very valuable national investment. In 1907 we imported timber to the value of no less than £32,000,000, and two-thirds of it came from countries similar to our own for purposes of tree-growing. Why not, therefore, produce our own timber? The timber supply of the world, like the coal

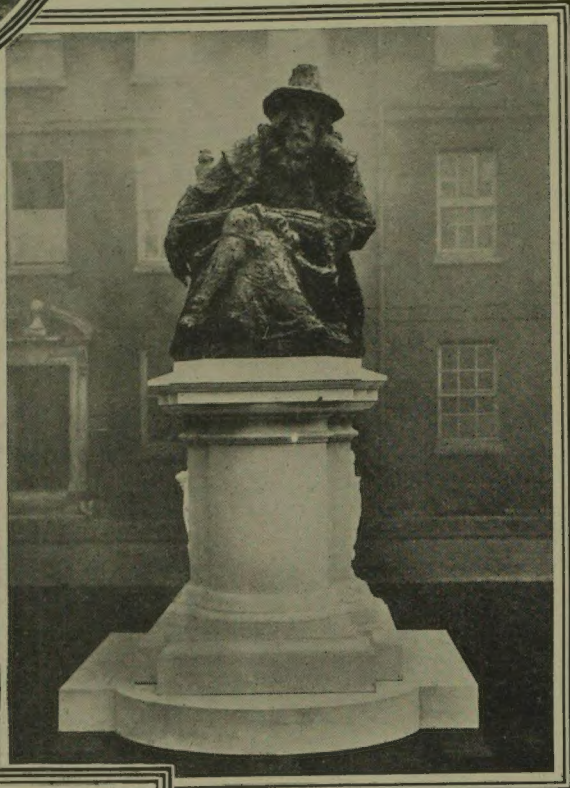


Photo, Topical.

**THE NEW WATERLOO: THE EXTENSION OF WATERLOO STATION, WHICH IS TO BE OPENED  
ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 24.**

**The Near East.** If money is the root of all evil, it is also the root of many international disputes. At any rate, the power of gold in politics, already made apparent by the Turkish boycott, is once more illustrated in the approaching settlement of the questions at issue between Austria-Hungary and Turkey. The clouds which have so long overhung the political

country to increase the amount of indemnity she has offered to Turkey in consideration of her independence. If Bulgaria and Turkey come to terms there remains only the question as to the position of Serbia and Montenegro. The Servian Ministry having just resigned, the future policy of that discontented country is rather an unknown quantity at present.

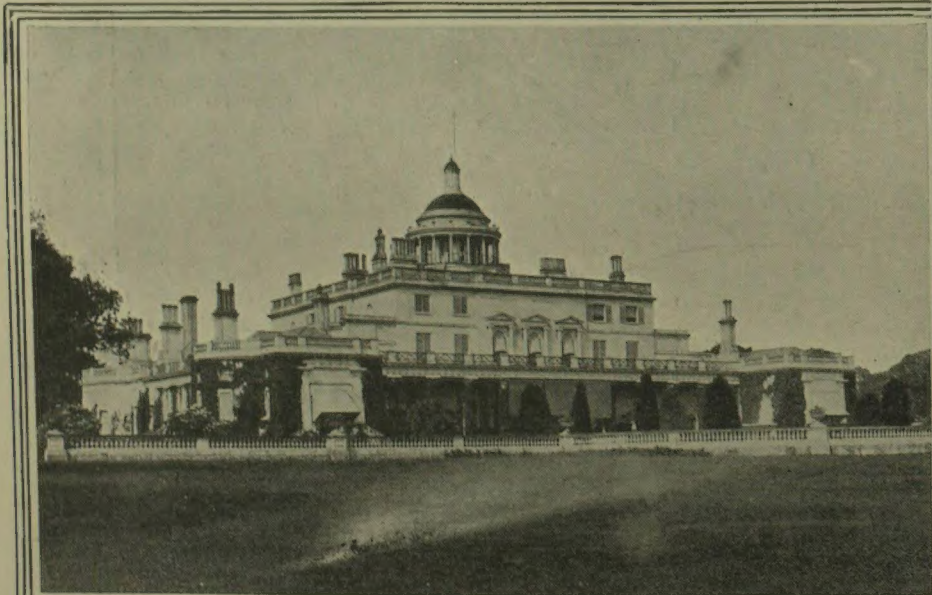


Photo, L.N.A.

**LONDON'S MAKESHIFT STATUE:  
A CAST OF THE BACON STATUE  
IN GRAY'S INN.**

The statue of Bacon is by Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, A.R.A., and is represented in South Square, Gray's Inn, by a cast set up on a wooden pedestal. The finished statue will be of bronze, and it is not likely that it will be erected before next year. It will be remembered that Bacon was a Bencher of Gray's Inn. Mr. Pomeroy, the sculptor, studied at the Lambeth School of Art, entered the Royal Academy Schools in 1881, and four years later won the gold medal and travelling studentship for sculpture.

including a suggestion that within three years of its ratification Mussulman Bosniaks shall be allowed to emigrate to countries of the Turkish Empire, and an undertaking on the part of Austria-Hungary to support the Turkish Government at the forthcoming Conference. It is probable that the example set by Austria-Hungary will now be followed by Bulgaria, all the Great Powers having strongly advised that



**THE MANSION OF STOKE PARK, NEAR SLOUGH, THE HOME OF THE NEW STOKE  
POGES GOLF CLUB.**



**THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE MANSION THAT IS BEING CONVERTED INTO  
A CLUBHOUSE FOR THE STOKE POGES GOLF CLUB.**

**GOLF IN THE DISTRICT MADE FAMOUS BY GRAY'S "ELEGY": THE NEW GOLF CLUB AND LINKS AT STOKE POGES.**

Stoke Poges, made famous by the fact that its churchyard is believed to be the one that figures in Gray's "Elegy," and that in this is the poet's grave, is to have a new Golf Club. The fine residence of Stoke Park is being converted into a clubhouse, and links are being laid out in its park.



# BORN CLOWNS AND ACROBATS: NATURE'S CIRCUS-ARTISTS.

ANIMALS THAT EMULATE GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, AND ACROBATS.



1. THE YELLOW-BELLIED PANGOLIN IMITATING THE STUMP OF A TREE.
2. SPIDER-MONKEYS THAT EMULATE THE TRAPEZE-ARTIST.
3. A SALMON LEAPING.
4. A DORMOUSE LEMUR ON THE "PARALLEL BARS."

5. MICE WALTZING.
6. A GECKO CLIMBING A PERPENDICULAR WALL.
7. SLOW LORIS (OTHERWISE "CLOWNS").
8. A WHITE-HANDED GIBBON "WALKING THE TIGHT-ROPE."
9. A FLYING-LIZARD "PARACHUTING."

10. A FLYING FROG.
11. A LESSER FLYING PHALANGER IN FLIGHT.
12. THE JUMPING JERBOA.
13. THE AMPHISILE SCUTATA, WHICH "WALKS UPON ITS HEAD."

There are many animals which are, literally, born clowns and acrobats. The spider-monkey, for instance, is as expert as any human flying-trapeze artist, as are the flying lizard, the flying frog, and the lesser flying phalanger; while the dormouse lemur, the gecko, and the white-handed gibbon perform instinctively actions that man gives years to learn.

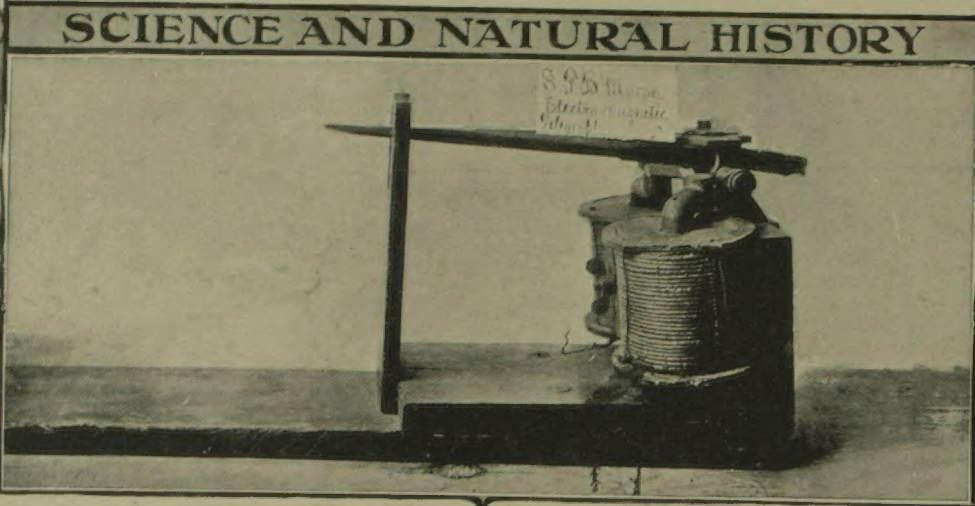
DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.—(SEE ARTICLE ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE.)





Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. XXXIX.,  
MR. JOHN AMBROSE FLEMING,  
Pender Professor of Electrical Engineering,  
University College, London.

## SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



S. F. D. MORSE'S MODEL OF THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH MADE BY HIMSELF.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. XL.,  
MR. R. WYNDHAM DUNSTAN,  
Director of the Imperial Institute.

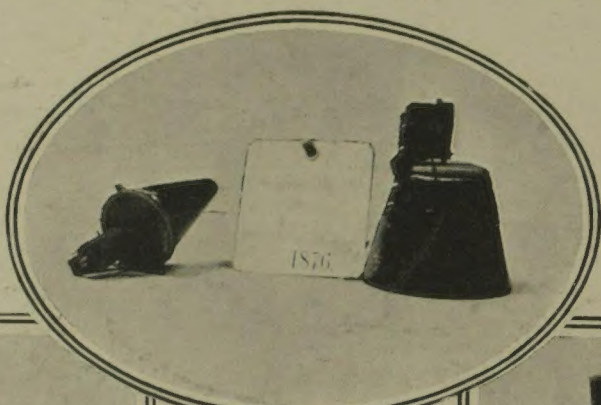
## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.  
A READER of our

"Jottings" to whose interest in scientific topics I have been indebted for many useful suggestions, writes to the effect that a little discussion on what is really meant or implied by the term "simple life" would probably interest a wide circle of those to whom week by week these essays are addressed. He wishes for some scientific pronouncement on the question which appears to excite so much attention at the present time, and desires to know in what real simplicity of life, scientifically viewed, is supposed to consist. I confess my correspondent sets me a somewhat difficult task, and one the extent of which is considerable enough to make me dubious of being capable of solving its problems in anything under the size of a small

Be this as it may, the idea of the simple life was fostered and encouraged from the scientific side by the researches of Chittenden and others. These investigations (discussed in this page when they were published) taught us that the daily quantity of nitrogenous or body-building foods—roughly represented in the main by meats—regarded as necessary, had been set at too high a figure. This opinion was arrived at as the result of a series of elaborate experiments made on healthy

Now, such an idea is by no means unlikely to be right and true, even without the evidence which the investigations alluded to supplies. The practical experience of life, along with sundry medical teachings regarding diet, soon showed that less meat-food was by no means an inconsequent feature in a diet by which it was sought to improve the health of the average individual. Without in any sense adopting a vegetarian regimen, which, by the way, is just as possible of abuse as a mixed one, the diminution of their meat foods is found by very many to be followed by a better state of health. Nor was this all. The idea applied to nitrogenous foods—excess of which is responsible, certainly, for many troubles, ranging from liver-upsets to gout—was extended to the quantities of



ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL'S MODELS OF THE TELEPHONE, RECEIVER AND TRANSMITTER.

THE BIRTH OF  
EPOCH-MAKING  
DEVICES:  
THE FIRST  
MODELS OF  
SOME FAMOUS  
PATENTS.

Photographs by Illustrations Bureau.

men whose rations were calculated, and whose daily work was duly estimated. There was an appendix to the opinion expressed, given in the shape of the

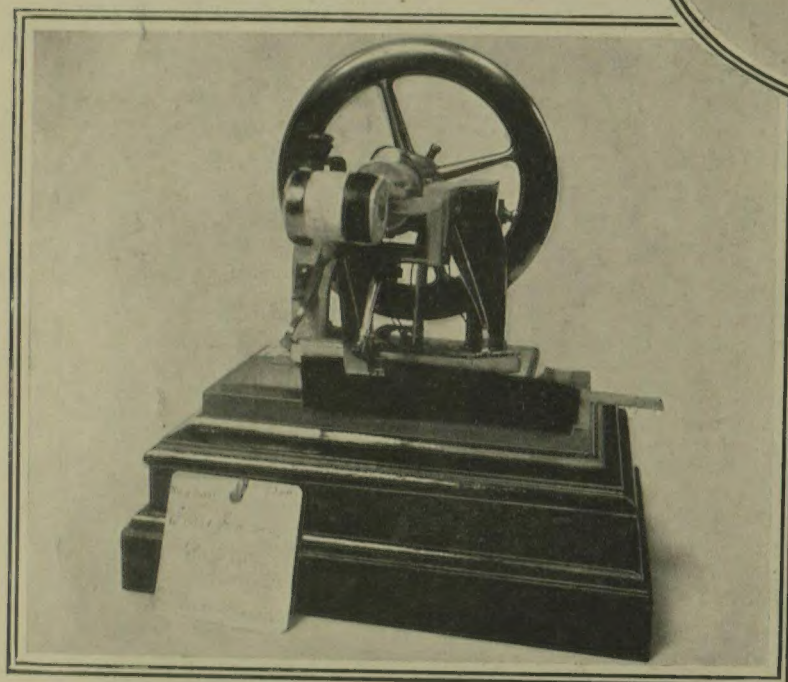
recommendation that we might attain a higher measure of health if we drew our supply of nitrogenous food from the vegetable gluten, legumin, and the like, rather than from the animal albumens and their allies. But the main conclusion arrived at was clear

all other foods. In addition, therefore, to taking less meat, those who practise the "simple life" eat less food all round, and again, within reasonable limits, the practice appears to be followed by improvement in the physical state of the devotees.

Politicians, with an eye on the Budget, tell us that a wave of temperance has passed of late days over the country, tending to a lessened consumption of alcoholic drinks. I suppose there is no reason to question the accuracy of the figures on which such a statement is founded. At a recent meeting of hotel shareholders, the reduction of profits, much deplored, was attributed chiefly to the fact that customers did not drink so much wine as of yore. This is one of the very substantial straws which show how the wind blows. Some may conclude, then, that, urged on at last by scientific teaching, and still more by the results of the experimentation thereby induced, we are eating less and drinking less—we are living less elaborately, and in such things is the essence of the simple life properly appreciated and defined.

I think there is certainly matter for congratulation on the results which are being illustrated. One sees them undoubtedly illustrated in clubs and in restaurants. Here and there the long and tedious menu survives, but the length of a dinner or the number of courses may still be consistent enough with simplicity of diet and with our eating less. But, as things are, unquestionably the greater simplicity of feeding must tend to promote health. For count the dinner-table has led us in the opposite direction.

ANDREW WILSON.



ELIAS HOWE'S MODEL OF THE FIRST SEWING-MACHINE.

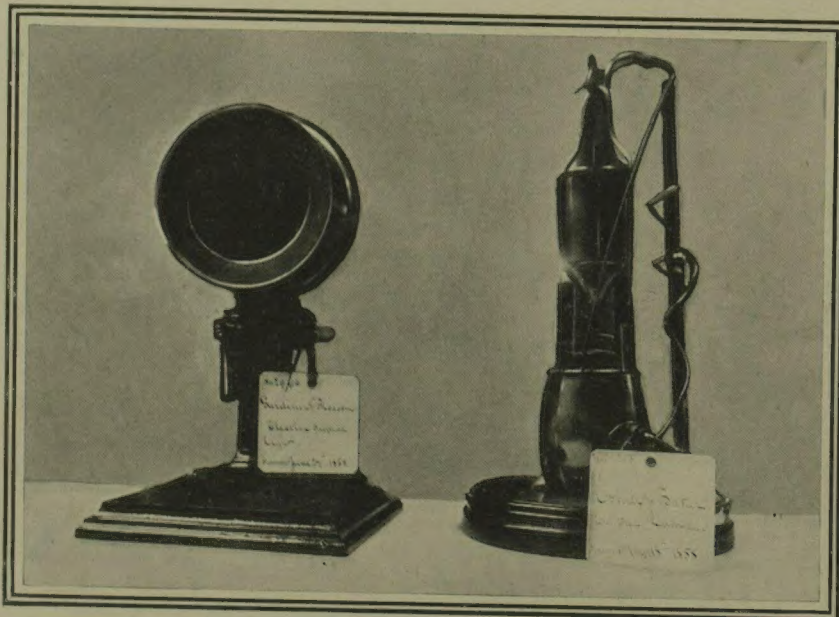
volume. Still, the topic is undeniably important, and a few reflections devoted to the essentials of the simple life may perchance satisfy my reader's demands.

To start with, the idea of the simple life has grown in force very gradually, as becomes all great movements in the direction of reforms which are likely to produce lasting effects. One heard of "simple living and high thinking" ages ago, and perhaps it was a foreshadowing of the modern movement which caused one writer to remark how the Scot could study philosophy admirably on a little oatmeal. That which has been slowly dawning on the minds of thinking persons is that probably the majority of people who have food enough to eat consume more than enough, and therefore more than is good for them.

The movement speedily developed its fanatical and fantastic side. There sprang up in America the cult of "No breakfast." Wonderful things in the way of increased health and vitality were to follow on the omission of breakfast from the list of meals. We were told of exceeding lightness of brain and clearness of mind following upon matutinal emptiness of the stomach. That which did not appear clear was whether the "no breakfasters" made up at lunch or dinner for their want of the first meal of the day. My explanation of any possible good effected by the practice of this cult was that it did good to people who formerly ate too much. The omission of one meal per day simply left them with an adequate amount of nutrition represented in the other meals they consumed.

enough—namely, that with advantage not only to health, but also to working power, we could restrict the daily amount of the body-building elements in our diet.

ing habits less years in the direction.



MODELS OF THE FIRST ELECTRIC SIGNAL-LIGHT AND ELECTRIC LAMP.



## A CURIOUS KABYLE SUPERSTITION: PRAYING AT THE MARABOUT'S TREE.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



KABYLE WOMEN PRAYING BEFORE A TREE, THAT SONS MAY BE GIVEN TO THEM.

Mr. Caton Woodville, travelling through the Little Atlas Mountains, noted the curious scene that is illustrated on this page. Before one of the great cedars of the Mountains, a Marabout tree hung with fetishes, were three women, stretching out their hands in supplication and bowing their heads in the dust, that sons might be born to them.



## COMMANDING POSITIONS THAT CAN BE MOVED: A NEW AID TO ARTILLERY.

HOW THE EFFECT OF FIRE FROM HIDDEN GUNS MAY BE WATCHED: OBSERVATION-WAGONS IN USE.



1. AN OBSERVATION-POST OF TWO SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED STEEL SHAFTS.

2. THE BULGARIAN OBSERVATION-POST BESIDE A GUN.

3. THE FRONT PART OF A FIELD-GUN, WITH THE STEEL SHAFTS OF THE CARRIAGE TURNED INTO AN OBSERVATION-POST.

5. ERECTING THE OBSERVATION-POST.

6. THE OBSERVATION-POST ERECTED.

The observation-wagon is likely to be of considerable use to artillery in time of war, for it makes it possible to place a gun under cover, say, behind a hillock, and still watch the effects of its fire. It will be remembered that one of the greatest fights outside Port Arthur was that which culminated in the capture of a certain commanding position. This position was taken, not that guns might be placed upon its top, but because it was the only height from which the effect of the Japanese shell-fire upon the vessels in Port Arthur could be watched. In the case of the observation-wagon illustrated, the sides of the ladders are of steel tubes. The ascent is made either by rungs fitted into these tubes, or by means of a rope ladder attached to a tube. The observer is protected by an armoured shield.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOLAK.]



## A PROVIDER OF AMERICAN CAVIAR TO THE GENERAL.

DRAWN BY CHARLES R. KNIGHT.



A REMARKABLE SIGHT: A SPOON-BILLED STURGEON JUMPING INTO THE AIR.

According to Mr. Charles R. Stockard, writing in the "Century," the fish known variously as billfish, billdom, paddle-fish, spoon-billed cat, spooney, spoon-bill, and spoon-billed sturgeon, supplies much of the caviar and "dried sturgeon" of the markets. This fish, found in the Lower Mississippi, "reaches a maximum of about 140 lb. in weight, is slightly less than six feet in length, and furnishes the caviar market with 16 lb. of roe. The average, however, falls much below this in size, and from eight to ten lb. is the usual caviar yield per fish." At one stage in the preparation of caviar, "a liberal amount of a very pure German salt, called by the fishermen 'Russian salt,' is sifted over them (the eggs). . . . This, with the American sturgeon roe, is sold as 'Russian caviar,' with no other excuse for the name than having been preserved with 'Russian salt.'" The spoon-bill sturgeon is known to naturalists as "polyodon spatula,"



## AT THE SIGN

## OF ST. PAUL'S



Boigund Church, Norway. (Illustration)



CAPTAIN EJNAR MIKKELSEN.

Photograph by Dobbs.



THE NORTH WEST PASSAGE 1852: CAPT. JOHN ROSS ABANDONS HIS SHIP.

## ANDREW LANG ON EXAMINATION PAPERS.

THERE is nothing like an examination-paper for taking what Edgar Poe calls "the mad pride of intellectuality" out of

a grown-up person. Before me lie papers of the Oxford Local Examinations, so called because they are not held at Oxford. The candidates who present themselves at the Preliminary Examination are doubtless very young.

They are asked, "Whom do the following passages describe?" and to "state the poem from which the quotation is taken"—

Regions Cæsar never knew  
Thy posterity shall sway.

The anxious candidate is almost certain to give a geographical answer about "regions," such as Labrador, Tasmania, and so on, and not to reply to the question—who is indicated in "thy"? Who is? Does the reader know? I for one feel uncertain. I thought that Boadicea was the owner of the posterity, but what do we know about the posterity of Boadicea? Is the British royal family descended from Boadicea? I do not see how that can be made out to the satisfaction of Mr. Horace Round.

Mr. Hereford George, in his "Genealogical Tables," does not trace the English royal family further back than "Esgberht, 802-839." Boadicea lived many centuries before that date;

nothing is said by Mr. George about Boadicea.

A pupil will be plucked if he gives his careful attention to this genealogical question.

The next is—

Within a windowed niche of that high hall  
Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain.

Who can the chieftain of Brunswick be? The title is unknown to history. An



"SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY METRES AND NO BOTTOM": TAKING A SOUNDING THROUGH THE ICE.

"We had passed a stretch of thin ice and had taken a sounding by means of our sounding machine, with the surprising result of 620 metres and no bottom. This would seem to show that we had passed the edge of the Continental Shelf and thus achieved part of the purpose we went out for."

intelligent child will reply: "The *Elector* of Brunswick we know; the *chieftain* is the head of a *clan*, and the poet appears to have written under his favourite inspiration—that of gin-and-water.

Next we find—

"Explain the word in italics: the *pibroch* of Europe." An intelligent candidate for a pass will reply: "These words are inexplicable. There is no such thing as 'a pibroch of Europe.' A pibroch (erroneously supposed by all French and most English writers to be a musical instrument) is an air played on the bagpipes. The word is Celtic; and though in

Captain Mikkelsen went in search of tracts of undiscovered land that were supposed to exist north of Alaska and west of Banks Land. He has proved that no undiscovered land lies within the area covered by his expedition.



WHALES' JAWS AS SUPPORT FOR FISH-DRYING FRAMES BEFORE A NATIVE HOUSE ON ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.

It will be seen that whales' jaws are used to support the fish-drying frames. The houses themselves are described by Captain Mikkelsen as "about forty by fifty feet . . . From the walls was raised a framework which was meant to support the sewn walrus-hides which formed the roof."

## CONQUERING THE ARCTIC ICE: CAPTAIN MIKKELSEN'S SEARCH FOR A LAND THAT DOES NOT EXIST.



NAMED AFTER THE SECOND CONTRIBUTOR TO THE EXPEDITION: THE "DUCHESS OF BEDFORD" IN MID-WINTER.

Illustrations (with the exception of the portrait of Captain Mikkelsen) reproduced from the explorer's book, "Conquering the Arctic Ice," by permission of the publisher, Mr. Heinemann. (SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

"What do you know," learned reader, "of Paul's sister's son?" What did you ever know

of Paul's sister? I think many candidates will reply that "Paul's sister's son lay sick of a fever"; but that is wrong. And I do not believe that concerning Paul's nephew the readers of this column possess any authentic information.

"Mr. Mill has proved that no Government can be mixed. What do you understand by this argument?" Any child who reads the newspapers knows that Mr. Mill cannot have lived till 1909, when plain facts demonstrate that a Government *can* be mixed. Very young people may be able to secure success in Oxford Local Examinations, but the majority of the mature would be ploughed.

A hard question (not set) is, why are Limericks so called? Any information on this point would be grateful to me. Is it because Limerick is a difficult word to hitch into a Limerick? I set a paper myself on this topic lately, offering a prize for the best Limerick on a young lady of Limerick. Not one competitor produced a correct rhyme. They gave things like—

Who once played her young brother Jim a trick.

For my part I suggested—

There was a Welsh lady in Limerick  
Whose accent was painfully Cymric,  
So they tried a new scythe on  
The beautiful Brython,  
And chopped her to pieces in Limerick.

To this it was objected that the statements are pedantic, and that the rhyme is incomplete.

I then ventured—

There was a young lady of Limerick,  
Who stole from a farmer, named Tim, a rick.  
When the priest at the altar  
Suggested a halter,  
She fled from the county of Limerick.

I do not see how you can do the rhyme without "a rick," whether in the agricultural sense or in the other—

There was a young lady of Limerick,  
Who gave her white neck, which was slim, a rick.

You *can* do it otherwise, in Anglo-Saxon, but Anglo-Saxon is not English.

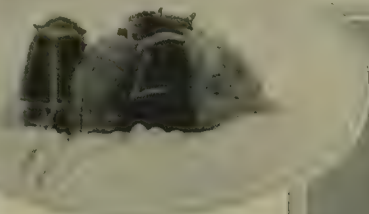


TERPSICHOIRE IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS: DANCING ESKIMOS.

"They dance, as it were, with the whole body, wriggling their arms and legs in a most convulsive manner, and every now and then the dancer sends forth a fearful howl. The men dance much more wildly than the women, who stand in one place and beat time to the music with their feet, moving their arms about, and swaying their bodies to and fro."



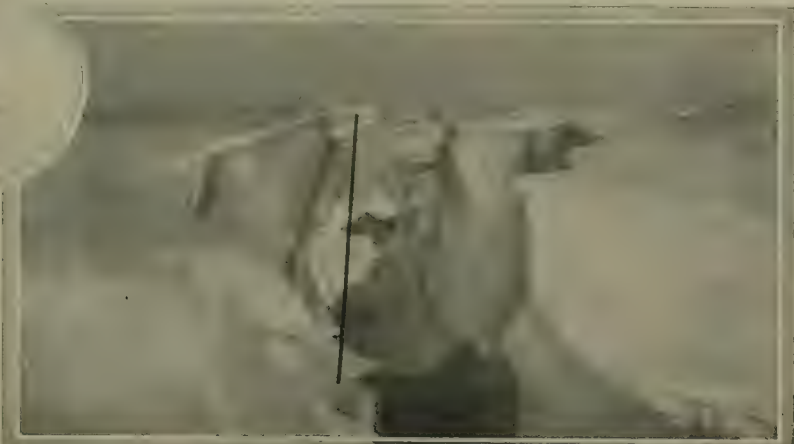
TRAVEL UNDER DIFFICULTIES: TAKING A SLEDGE OVER A PRESSURE-RIDGE. "For almost half an hour we were delayed close to the camp on account of a pressure in the ice. The flocks moved past each other at the rate of about one foot in ten seconds. The ice was not more than three feet thick, but even with that thickness an awful booming and grinding accompanied the pressure. We profited by a momentary slackening of the pressure to get over."



A STRUGGLE TO GET FREE: DOGS IN A CRACK.

the Middle Ages the bagpipes may have been common in Europe, south of the Forth the pibroch is an alien."

The more a child has studied, the more these questions must puzzle him or her. Divinity is no easier.



AN ABYSS IN THE ICE: "CRACKED UP IN DEEP AND RATHER WIDE FISSURES." "It is a grand sight to see the blocks of ice moving up and down, piling themselves up, one upon the top of the other, breaking to pieces, rolling down the side of the ridge, dripping with the water in which some few minutes ago it had been submerged, while the continual grinding noise of the crushing ice is interrupted by the deep boom following the forming of a new crack."



THE HORSE AGAIN SUPERSEDED: A NEW FORM OF SKIJÖRING.



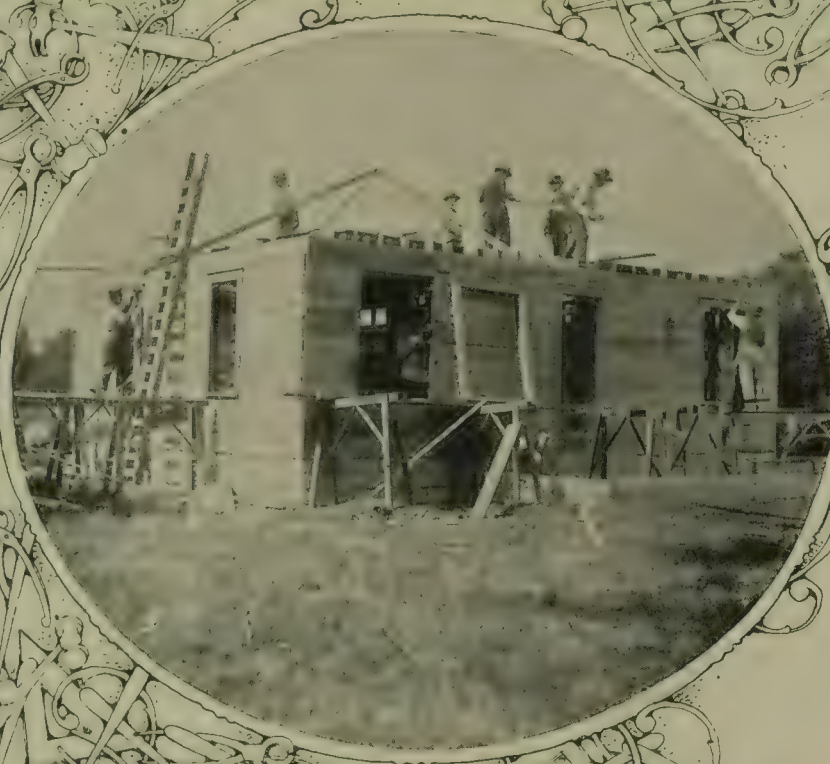
THE LATEST SPORT IN PARIS: SKI-RUNNERS DRAWN BY A MOTOR-CAR.

Paris saw a novel form of "ski-running" the other day—a form, indeed, that might be called "skijöring by motor," although, of course, the ski-runners had no part in the driving of the car. Skijöring proper was introduced in Sweden, and the ski-runner drives the horse that tows him.



# AN AMERICAN HINT TO MESSINA: A HOUSE BUILT IN FOURTEEN HOURS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SHEPSTONE.



1. AFTER TWO HOURS' WORK: THE BEGINNING OF THE FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE.
3. DURING THE SEVENTH HOUR: PLACING THE WOODEN FRAMEWORK OF THE COTTAGE IN POSITION.
5. AFTER TEN-AND-A-HALF HOURS' WORK: THE ROOF NEARING COMPLETION.

2. AT THE END OF THE FOURTH HOUR: THE CONCRETE BLOCK FOUNDATIONS ALMOST FINISHED.
4. AT THE NINTH HOUR: PUTTING IN THE WINDOWS, AND BEGINNING THE ROOF.
6. AT THE END OF FOURTEEN HOURS: THE FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE FINISHED.

The feat of building illustrated on this page is of particular interest at the moment, when it is stated that America will devote the half-million dollars voted by Congress for victims of the great earthquake, not to supplying the personal wants of those victims at the moment, but to the construction of 3000 frame-houses for erection in the devastated area. The four-roomed cottage shown was built in fourteen hours, and is thirty-two feet by twenty-four feet. Eighteen carpenters worked ten hours; four, fourteen hours; and three, twelve hours. Twelve lathers and twelve plasterers worked three hours; two men built the chimney in four hours and three-quarters; four men put the roof on in three hours; two men did the plumbing and gas-fitting in ten hours; four painters worked for nine hours; and one man did the electric-wiring in one-and-a-half hours. Seventy-five thousand nails had to be driven, and eleven thousand feet of timber cut.



## THE END OF CLEMENCY IN FRANCE: THE REVIVAL OF THE GUILLOTINE.

DRAWN BY SIMONT.



THE SCENE AT BÉTHUNE DURING THE RECENT PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

France having for some time virtually, although not officially, abolished capital punishment, and hidden away the guillotine, has found herself compelled to revert to the old order of things: and the invention that has made Dr. Guillotin's name known throughout the world has once more been in use. It would appear, also, that it will continue to be used. There seems little doubt, however, that, in view of the scenes that took place at Béthune, the French law that makes it necessary that executions shall take place in public will be altered.



## THE LIFE OF LOWER LONDON—I: A SCENE THAT SHOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST CITY.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



A GAMBLING-HELL FOR ASIATIC SEAMEN: AN OPIUM-DEN IN THE EAST END.

There are a number of Chinese opium-dens and gambling-hells in the East End, and they are frequented chiefly by members of the Asiatic crews of ships discharging cargo in the East and West India Docks. The particular den shown in our illustration is a room behind a shop, and in it gambling and opium-smoking go on at one and the same time. On the occasion of our artist's visit play was high, and, considering the wages of the men, the amount of money

that changed hands was remarkable. As soon as Mr. Cuneo's mission was discovered he was turned out of the den, and in some mysterious way the knowledge of what he was about went rapidly through the whole district. Every other den he sought to enter was promptly closed to him. It may be said that many Chinese are doing their utmost to stop the use of the drug. Further, it may be noted, that the opium trade is one of the great sources of our Indian revenue.





## ART NOTES.

WITH regret we hear that Mr. Cobden Sanderson is relinquishing the practice and teaching of book-binding, even if it is in favour of the art of printing. Within the next few months the machinery of the Dover Press will have ousted the book-binding plant from his workshops, and the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, will have resumed the character it gained by its association with the Kelmscott Press. This does not mean that it will rattle and roar like the infernos near Fleet Street, for nothing is less noisy than Aldine's art when uncommercially minded. We can only hope that Mr. Cobden Sanderson has instructed a sufficient body of pupils to carry on the tradition he inherited from the master-binders of the past, and to which he added out of his own interesting personality.

From its vast salons in King Street the United Arts Club has taken its pictures, silver buckles, book-bindings, and other possessions, added to them, and made an exhibition—the fifth of its kind—in the interminable Grafton Galleries. There is very little meat to cover so big a platter; for, while a considerable number of the Club's members avail themselves of the space put at their disposal, the benefits of the enterprise end, in most cases, with the pleasure it gives the exhibitors to see their inventions on the walls of a public gallery. The Lyceum Club also maintains a gallery for the benefit of members, but the works with which it is occasionally filled do no great credit to the system of selection, which must perforce obtain when a social club takes upon itself the offices of the impresario. Even at the United Arts Club, intended primarily for painters and their like, the amateur reigns in all his small glory. The homeless New English Art Club, which skipped its autumn exhibition because it had nowhere to lay its canvases, has found a temporary resting-place, and will hold its spring exhibition at the Suffolk Street Galleries of the Royal British Artists. This is suggestive of a clashing and confounding of taste and principles; but the New English doubtless comforts

Photo, Gutterberg.  
"ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA" AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE, MANCHESTER: MISS DARRAGH AS CLEOPATRA, AND MR. JERROLD ROBERTSHAW AS ANTONY.

itself by remembering that Whistler once disturbed the traditions of Suffolk Street. Dering Yard, where the Club has been well housed of recent years, is almost as regretfully abandoned as was, at the time of its destruction, the Dudley Gallery within the Egyptian Hall. Nothing of that haunt now remains, except the two sculptured sentinels that decorated its façade. These have assumed a melancholy station in one of



The Duc d'Anjou (Mr. Harry F. Wright). Catherine de' Medici (Miss Tita Brand). Charles IX. (Mr. Malcolm Cherry). Marshal de Tavannes (Mr. J. Carter-Edwardes). The Duc de Guise (Mr. A. E. Anson).  
"HENRY OF NAVARRE" AT THE NEW: THE DUC DE GUISE AND CATHERINE DE' MEDICI SEEKING TO PERSUADE CHARLES IX. TO SIGN THE ORDER FOR THE MASSACRE OF THE HUGUENOTS.

Photograph by Ellis and Watery.

the grimy front gardens of the Euston Road. They are outcast and, like the Highlander of a neighbouring thoroughfare, seem to dream of far-off scenes.

Mr. MacColl has made the best of a bad job, and the Tate Gallery is now considerably more presentable than when it first passed into his care. His artistic convictions, and even, we are glad to find, prepossessions, have asserted themselves during the recent shuffling and re-hanging of the pictures. Among the undoubted improvements made at Millbank is the grouping of the Alfred Stevens portraits and sanguine drawings in a prominent position in the room where much of the more significant work is to be found. The Pre-Raphaelites are also here, the Whistler, and the Legros.

The curtain is now part of picture-furniture: attached to the frames of all the Turners at the Tate are two little rosy draperies; and at the National Gallery Sir Charles Holroyd has made the same experiment in millinery. But his curtains are not becoming, as are Mr. MacColl's, which serve a double purpose, for when they are not drawn to protect the canvases they make a most valuable frame for them. The end of the room of rosy-curtained Turners is filled by Alfred Stevens' large cartoon of the "Prophet," which looks very much better since it has been brought down from the little heights of the Tate Gallery to the level of the eye. E. M.

MR. CHARLES MANNERS courteously explains why he is trying to arrange to pay his brief visit to London at the end of May, when the Grand Opera Syndicate will be at work in Covent Garden. He writes: "I would not care to leave the provinces between the end of September and the end of May. Indeed, if I were to give up three weeks of my tour it would be more than I could afford to do, because I am already giving scenery, costumes, stage management, my wife's services and my own—only asking for money actually out of pocket. As far as Covent Garden is concerned, if we leave the gallery out, nobody who goes there supports me, so it doesn't really matter if the season is on. There ought to be enough support in London for a little more grand opera." Most lovers of music will agree.

The Moody-Manners company has a repertoire of nearly fifty operas, its performances are sound and artistic, its taste is catholic, and if London cannot give adequate support to such a venture for a month the fault is not with Mr. Manners. He has deserved well of London, and the response of the Metropolis has not been grateful.

At Covent Garden, the season of Grand Opera in English has opened in the fashion we looked for. Perhaps a little more preparation would not have been wasted; perhaps, considering the enunciation, the task of rendering the original German text into English seemed a little superfluous; but it seems better to consider the performance of Wagner's Trilogy as a whole, and to defer comment until the curtain has fallen upon Walhalla in flames. The authorities are to be congratulated upon their decision to lose a night rather than to present Dr. Naylor's "Angelus" in an incomplete state. English composers must wait so long for a chance that all are bound to see it is a fair one.

Early next week "Elektra," the new opera by Richard Strauss, will be produced in Dresden, where the city will, we hope, enjoy a Strauss week. The "Feuersnot," "Salomé," and "Domestic Symphony" are to be given.



Photo, Ellis and Watery.  
"HENRY OF NAVARRE" AT THE NEW: MISS JULIA NEILSON AS MARGUERITE DE VALOIS, AND MR. FRED TERRY AS THE KING OF NAVARRE.



Photo, Ellis and Watery.  
"HENRY OF NAVARRE" AT THE NEW: MISS JULIA NEILSON AS MARGUERITE DE VALOIS, AND MR. A. E. ANSON AS THE DUC DE GUISE.



# WHIST AS AN AID TO MATRIMONY: THE NEW CRAZE IN SUBURBIA.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



GAMES THAT LEAD TO MANY MARRIAGES: A PUBLIC WHIST DRIVE FOR PRIZES.

The public whist drive has become quite an institution in many suburbs. It is usually held in a public hall; anyone can take part in it on payment of a fee of a shilling or thereabouts; and prizes of considerable value, ranging from cigarette-cases to suites of furniture, are offered. It is by no means an unusual thing for a hundred or more people to attend one of these competitions, and it is said that they have taken the place in popular estimation of the matrimonial agency. At them many introductions that lead to marriage are made, and there is no doubt that but for them many girls who have little opportunity of meeting the opposite sex would remain spinsters.



## LITERATURE



MR. H. B. MARRIOTT-WATSON.  
Whose new novel, "The Flower of the Forest," has just been published by Messrs. Methuen.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



SIR WILLIAM MAGWAY, Bt.,  
Whose new novel, "A Poached Peerage," is to be published by Messrs. Ward, Lock.

Photograph by Russell.

### "Salt and Sincerity."

The revival of essay-writing has kept pace with

that of Empire gowns. It is a charming form of literature, with this drawback: that, except in the hands of the real man, or woman, of letters it is apt to become that prose which M. Jourdain talked all his life without knowing it. Those gathered in the little heap called "Salt and Sincerity," by Arthur L. Humphreys (Wells Gardner, Darton and Co., Ltd.), might have been labelled under a more familiar combination of nouns, beginning with S. and N. Fortunately, "Mr." Humphreys is fond of after-dinner stories; he finds them apropos of most subjects, and draws them from many sources—Disraeli, Grant Duff, Mr. Jerome, Mr. Crosland, or *Pick-Me-Up*. These are at least more welcome than such remarks as that of the London Parks being, at their best, "but pavements disguised in a growth of grass." She complains that Disraeli grows dusty on most bookshelves, and subsequently asks plaintively what was his real connection with the primrose. Let her keep his most brilliant romance well dusted on her bookshelf, and she will know that he knew it made a delicious salad. This would have furnished a pleasing item for the cookery essay. By the way, "Mr." Humphreys must forgive the feminine pronoun, and take it in the same spirit of innocent fun in which Mrs. Beeton becomes "he" in that same essay. Besides, it would be too wild to

most attracted by Uganda, both on account of its natural beauty, its resources, and the docile and civilised character of its inhabitants. He strongly advocates more money being spent on its development, and as a first step he suggests the construction of a new railway to connect the great lakes; for the present

Uganda line takes the traveller not *through*, but only *to*, Uganda. "Cotton alone," he writes,

"should make the fortune of Uganda," and many other tropical industries might be promoted there. The author's hunting experiences include some exciting encounters with "rhinos" and "hippos," and other big game, but he was disappointed of bagging a lion.

### "Dan to Beersheba."

The life-story of a man who has had such a varied and adventurous career as Mr. Archibald Colquhoun is bound to be interesting, and in "Dan to Beersheba," a record of work and travel in four continents (Heinemann), the reader's expectations are fully justified. The four continents in question are Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Mr. Colquhoun was born at sea, which doubtless accounts for his wandering propensities, and makes it not surprising to learn that on reaching years of discretion, he fled from an office stool in Scotland, and took ship, like Robinson Crusoe, to seek his fortune. That fortune led him far afield in the seeking. He was packed off, as the black sheep of the family, to India, and afterwards went on to Burma, where he took to engineering and surveying. In 1879 he got a

post on a military mission to Siam, and this was the first step in his real career, and the foundation of his main interest in life—namely, the communications between one part of the Empire and another. He afterwards went exploring in China, and acted as war-correspondent to the *Times* in the Franco-Chinese War of 1882. In 1889, after serving as Deputy-Commissioner in Burma, he gravitated to South Africa, and became associated with Cecil Rhodes, by whom he was appointed as the first Administrator of Mashonaland. There he met Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Colquhoun, however, lost interest in Rhodesia after the first pioneer work was over, and returned to England. The wander-fit seized him again, however, and his desire for a complete knowledge of world-politics led him now towards the West. He travelled in the Northern and Southern States (meeting, among other people, Presidents Roosevelt and Taft), Central America, Nicaragua, Panama (where the Canal question absorbed him), and returned to England by way of Trinidad. Two pages at the close of the book serve to record his "principal doings since 1895." These include little incidents like getting married, journeys to Siberia, China, Spain, Morocco, East and West Indies, Central America, Canada, South Africa, and Austria-Hungary. This last resulted in a book published last year, "The Whirlpool of Europe," of especial interest just now. Truly Mr. Colquhoun can say, with Ulysses, "Much have I seen and known"; and he tells it all in a straightforward, chatty style, full of anecdote and personal reminiscences.



Photo, World's Graphic Press.

MISS CHARLOTTE MANSFIELD.

The well-known author, who has just left England to journey from the Cape to Cairo.

suppose that "he" could know the address of every good milliner in the West-End, or look for the test of a holiday in "his" mirror on the return home, or complain of having to discard such heaps of clothes while travelling, because they become so weather-worn.

"My African Journey." Mr. Winston Churchill's record of his latest African experiences is interesting both as a vivid description of travel and big-game hunting, and also as an impression of the political and economic conditions of East Africa. The route followed in "My African Journey" was from Mombasa, through British East Africa, across the northern end of Lake Victoria Nyanza to Entebbe, thence to Kampala and Jinja, northward across Lake Chioga, past the end of Lake Albert Nyanza and the Murchison Falls, and thence down the Nile to Khartum, Cairo, and Alexandria. As regards the government of the East African Protectorate, Mr. Churchill thinks that "it will be an ill day for these native races when their fortunes are removed from the impartial and august administration of the Crown and abandoned to the fierce self-interest of a small white population." But the question is, if the Government does not itself develop the country, can it justly prevent private enterprise from doing so? Of all the districts which he visited, Mr. Churchill was



LUDWIG VON BEETHOVEN.

The frontispiece of Miss Alice M. Diehl's "The Life of Beethoven."

Reproduced from the book, by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.—[SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.]



A PARTICULARLY FINE CABINET, PAINTED PANELS BY WILLIAM HAMILTON, R.A., ON A SATINWOOD CABINET.

The cabinet is by Seddon, Sons, and Shackleton, and was finished in 1793, to the order of the King of Spain (Charles IV.). The subjects chosen by Hamilton represent the insignia of the Spanish Orders of Knighthood—the Golden Fleece and the Immaculate Conception, together with Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, Fire, Water, Night, Morning, Ceres in a car drawn by lions, and Juno in a car drawn by peacocks. The height of the piece is nine feet, and it has a length of six feet and a depth of three feet.

Reproduced from Mr. G. Owen Wheeler's "Old English Furniture from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries," by permission of the publisher, Mr. L. Upcott Gill.



MR. JAMES BLYTH,

Author of "Juicy Joe," "Celibate Sarah," "Amazement," and other novels, whose new book, "A Bid for Loyalty," has just been published by Messrs. Ward, Lock.



# BEAUTIFUL STUDIES OF THE HEROINES OF FAMOUS MODERN NOVELS.

DRAWN BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



No. XII.: BEATRIX.

"Well, from the very first moment he saw her on the stairs at Walcote, Esmond knew he loved Beatrix. There might be better women—he wanted that one. He cared for none other. Was it because she was gloriously beautiful! Beautiful as she was, he had heard people say a score of times in their company that Beatrix's mother looked as young, and was the handsomer of the two. Why did her voice thrill in his ear so? She could not sing near so well as Nicolini or Mrs. Tofts; nay, she sang out of tune and yet he liked to hear her better than St. Cecilia."



# THE HANDY-MAN AMONG BEASTS: THE CAMEL IN VARIOUS RÔLES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DAVIES.



1. AS "HORSE" FOR ARTILLERY: THE ARTILLERY OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BIKANIR.
2. AS "WATERING-CAN": AN INDIAN GARDENER TURNING ON TO A BED WATER FROM A SKIN CARRIED BY A CAMEL.

3. AS DRAWER OF WATER-CARTS: A CAMEL AND THE DIMINUTIVE TANK IT DRAWS AT ADEN.
4. AS PACK-ANIMAL: A CAMEL CARAVAN WAITING TO CROSS THE SUEZ CANAL BY FERRY.

5. AS CAB-HORSE: CAMELS DRAWING A WAGONETTE IN A DESERT DISTRICT OF RAJPUTANA.
6. AS CHARGER: THE MAHARAJAH OF BIKANIR'S CAMEL CORPS ADVANCING AT THE TROT.

The camel may well be called the handy-man among beasts, and he has been made to fill many rôles. With regard to our Illustration, it may be said that the Camel Corps is of the greatest use in the case of a sudden raid. If necessary, the camel can cover from seventy to eighty miles a day, carrying its rider and food and water for a week.



# MASKED IN IMITATION OF THE ARMoured CRUSADER: VEILED MEN. OF THE TRIBE THAT ATTACKED MR. HANNS VISCHER: MASKED TUAREGS OF THE SAHARA.



1. A TUAREG NOBLE ON HIS DROMEDARY, SHOWING THE CLOTH MASK THAT SUGGESTS THE HELMET OF THE CRUSADER.
3. A TUAREG SERF OF THE 'ASGAR TRIBE, WHO, WITH MUCH DIFFICULTY, WAS PERSUADED TO UNVEIL.

2. CARRYING TEN DAYS' FODDER: A LOADED CAMEL OF MR. VISCHER'S CARAVAN.
4. URNAID, A SEVENTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD TUAREG CHIEF.
5. A TUAREG NOBLE AT GHAT.

Our photographs were taken during Mr. Hanns Vischer's great journey from Tripoli across the Great Sahara to Lake Chad, a march of 1700 miles. Mr. Vischer met with a good deal of opposition, and amongst those with whom he came into collision were the masked Tuaregs. These remarkable people are believed to be descendants of the Crusaders. "The connection of the Tuaregs with the Crusaders is necessarily vague, but it is believed to be indicated by the cross which figures in the ornamentation of many pieces of their equipment. . . . The head, bound with a cloth, is occasionally crowned by a crest. At the same time, two folds of the cloth round the head take the place of the visor in the helmets of the Crusaders, one fold dropping as far as the eyes, while the other fold, fitting to the neck, and serving as a guard to the throat and lower part of the face, can be drawn up to meet it."



# WHERE THE BRITON IS, THERE ARE GOLF - LINKS:

THE ROYAL AND ANCIENT GAME IN THE LAND THAT WAS PREMPEH'S—THE KUMASSI GOLF-LINKS.



1. THE NINTH HOLE.

2. NATIVES MAKING TEES.

3. A GREEN OF SAND UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

4. THE SIXTH HOLE.

5. THE TWELFTH HOLE.

6. A VIEW ON THE LINKS.

Golf, like cricket and football, now accompanies the travelled Briton everywhere, into the North and the South, into the East and the West. Even Kumassi, the Ashanti capital that saw so much bloodshed, so many cases of human sacrifice, so many orgies, now has its links. Indeed, Kumassi appears to be altogether transformed. The Governor of the Gold Coast, for instance, opened an agricultural show there last month, and amongst the visitors to it were members of tribes that had not met in peace for many years. The Ashanti warrior has become an agricultural labourer, and apparently has no desire to become fighting-man again.



## A SCHOOL-HOUSE ON WHEELS: LEARNING FARMING ABOARD A TRAIN.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



### AMERICA'S ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE: A LECTURE ON SCIENTIFIC FARMING IN A RAILWAY-CARRIAGE.

Without some scientific knowledge the farmer of to-day cannot expect to succeed. America, realising this, is teaching those engaged in agricultural pursuits how they should follow their business. The first of several trains that are to be used as moving school-houses is now on the road. Lectures on farming are given in this, and stoppages are made wherever it is thought necessary. Each "talk" lasts forty-five minutes, and it is a fact worthy of notice that many women attend the lessons.



## LADIES' PAGE.

EARL CARRINGTON, at the prize-giving in connection with the recent Food and Cookery Exhibition in London, was awarded the distinction of "Le Cordon Rouge"—an invention of the cooks themselves, which they hope to make a real culinary Legion of Honour. Lord Carrington was awarded the badge as an acknowledgment of his services to the Universal Food and Cookery Association; and it was mentioned that the next President of the Association will be the Master of the Household to the King, Sir Charles Frederick, whose acceptance of the post is intended to convey the interest taken by the King and Queen in the work of the Food and Cookery Association. The Army Council provide for the Association's exhibitions a silver challenge shield for military hospital cooking, which was won this time by the men who cook for Millbank Hospital; and it was further mentioned that the Naval cooks had won 946 out of a possible total of 1000 marks in their competitive work. This is all quite as it should be. What is purely women's work is never highly enough valued. The more interest men take in cookery, and the more they themselves practise it, the more respected this fine art will become, and the more chance there will be of women of intellect worthy of the avocation taking it up as a business. Bad cooking means waste of food and unnecessary misery to humanity, and it well deserves to be elevated in social consideration.

Of course, the cook's Order of Merit is, properly speaking, "le cordon bleu," and what the new association means by trying to introduce a new-fangled "cordon rouge" I cannot imagine, except it be that the "cordon bleu" is distinctly a female order. It was established by a King—which makes it a real, proper order, obviously! Louis XV. once asserted to Mme. du Barry that only men could do first-class cooking. Shortly afterwards the favourite invited his Majesty to dinner. The King having expressed his approval of the whole menu, it was revealed to him by the triumphant hostess that it had all been prepared by women's hands, and she accordingly claimed—and gained—the foundation of an Order of Merit for her female chefs. Thus originated "le cordon bleu," though men, the encroaching



THE UP-TO-DATE PLUME.

Fox hat trimmed with a new feather.

THE ELEGANCE OF FICHU.

A piece of lace arranged as shown is a fashionable finish to an evening gown.

creatures, have grasped it for themselves. A main reason why women cooks as a body have not held the same position all through the chapter, as in

the case cited above, is that the work is too much in the hands of an illiterate, unintellectual class.

What Miss Nightingale did for nursing—the discovery of the way to enlist in its duties educated and cultivated women—is what is needed to elevate cooking as women's work. It needs brains, powers of organisation, memory, acute senses, to be a first-rate cook. No wonder there are not many of them! Consider, further, in what poor circumstances many of our domestics were brought up, giving them no chance of early training of their taste. Then there is the difficulty of poor girls now obtaining proper professional training in the art of cookery. In old days, the good family servants would take and train their youthful successors; and girls, in their early years at service, were content to take a small wage in consideration of the fact that they were, so to speak, apprenticed to learn their work. Now there are no elderly servants long settled in families, as a rule, to take an interest in the youthful new-comers into the field, and the ignorant little damsels, far from realising that they have all to learn, expect to receive at once the wages of a competent worker. It is not so with boys who determine to be cooks: they are properly apprenticed to a chef to be taught, and are not paid at all, or very little, till they have learned their business. We require someone with the influence of a Miss Nightingale to impress on all would-be cooks the lesson about it that she so strongly inculcated about nursing—the absolute need of training. "There is no such thing as amateur art," she wrote, "and there is no such thing as amateur nursing. Three-fourths of the whole mischief in women's lives arises from their excepting themselves from the rule of training considered needful for men." Would that this could be realised about cookery!

There is to be another of the various exhibitions of the work of women held at Olympia in the autumn of this year, under the title of "Women of All Nations." Such displays may be interesting enough if well organised, but they can never fulfil the promise of their promoters and display the work done in the world by our sex. The two feminine avocations just referred to, for instance, nursing and domestic labour, cannot be shown; nor can the other chief employment of women—teaching. Even as regards mechanical production, such as in the textile trades, woman's work is so mingled with that of men in the finished product that it is not possible to show it as her work alone; yet to leave out such manufactured articles altogether is very misleading. Were it really possible to show all the work that women are doing, the display would be indeed singularly impressive.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

UNTIL some alteration in the regulation is obtained, motorists will overtake and pass tramcars on the left-hand, or near side, at their peril. The Lord Chief Justice, with two other judicial dignitaries, have held that a tramcar is a carriage, and must receive the respect due to the same. That is to say, it must be met and passed on the right and overtaken and passed on the right hand. The Lord Chief Justice regretted that he could not differentiate a tramcar from a carriage as not being endowed with the power of lateral movement. The limitations of the legal mind appear to forbid this very common-sense distinction, and it now behoves the various motor bodies, such as the R.A.C. and the Motor Union, to bring about an urgently necessary alteration. In such much-trammed districts as Kingston, Kew, and Brentford there is going to be trouble monumental if this short-sighted regulation is insisted upon. The passage of a motor-car from Ealing to Hanwell will be like tatting on a large scale, for the road is comparatively narrow, with a centre line of electric-wire standards, and the tram-rails close up to these on both sides. To pass a tram-car here by regulation a motor-car must swing out round the standards into the opposing tram and other traffic every time.



THE FIRST PROFESSOR OF MOTOR-CAR ENGINEERING: MR. WILLIAM MORGAN.

Mr. Morgan, who is a member of the Institution of Automobile Engineers, has been appointed to the chair of motor-car engineering at the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Bristol.



INSPIRED BY THE PREVAILING CRAZE: AN "AEROPLANE" PENDANT IN GOLD.

In fitting out a car for the coming season, I would strongly urge my readers to give careful consideration to the weight of the various conveniences, impedimenta, and fittings with which they contemplate loading up the vehicle. In doing this, the effect that weight in a motor-car has had upon pneumatic tyres should always be kept in view. On the one hand we have the makers scheming with the greatest amount of care to reduce the chassis a few pounds in weight here and there; while, on the other hand, we find owners piling on oddments without a thought for the handicap so imposed upon the car mechanism generally, and the tyres in particular. Some little time since, Mr. S. F. Edge went into the question of the weight of the various accessories with which an average user equips his car, and found that they amounted to 2 cwt. 3 qr. 8 lb. of additional dead load. Mr. Edge gave the list of the items, and not one of them could be very well dispensed with if a long tour was contemplated. Car-owners would therefore do well to give the number and weight of their accessories their careful consideration, and take thought as to what might be dispensed with for all but long runs.

I am at times somewhat astonished to find that so few ladies drive motor-cars. We frequently find the fair sex handling the



INSPIRED BY THE PREVAILING CRAZE: A MIRROR IN THE FORM OF A BALLOON (BACK VIEW).

ribbons, even from the box of a drag, while the number of ladies who ride to hounds is proverbial. When a woman is seen driving a motor-car, it is more often than not one of very low power; and if the maximum pleasure is to be got out of motor-driving a certain amount of power derivable from a really flexible engine must be available. Under such conditions there is just as much enjoyment and five times more exhilaration to be obtained from motor-car driving than from the conduct of the best team that ever looked through collars; but the subtlety, the response, the charm and fascination of a petrol-engine can only be realised and enjoyed after a certain amount of apprenticeship to the art of getting the very best performance under all circumstances out of the motor. Perhaps the greatest deterrent to the driving of well-powered cars by ladies is the unnecessary strength of the clutch and brake-springs, and the failure to fit some mechanical, automatic means of holding the clutch out when it is desired to do so for any length of time.

Success would appear to be assured to the Associated Club and the Associate Membership scheme of the Royal Automobile Club if a line may be taken through the keenness and enthusiasm of the huge mixed gathering at the Hotel Cecil on Thursday, 14th inst., the occasion being the first dinner of the R.A.C. and its associated clubs. Prince Francis of Teck, the chairman of the Club, presided, and was supported, amongst others, by Prince Alexander of Teck; Lord Montagu of Beaulieu; Colonel H. C. L. Holder; Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Campbell; the Earl of Kimberley; Sir Edward R. Henry; General Sir Henry Rawlinson. The figures given by the royal chairman in the course of a most interesting and eloquent speech showed that, all told, the membership of the Royal Automobile Club was upwards of fourteen thousand.



INSPIRED BY THE PREVAILING CRAZE: AN "AIR-SHIP" PENDANT, IN GOLD AND PEARL.

Our dear, good, naïve friends, the French, having realised that their much-decorated Salon has not of late rendered as much grist to their several mills as they could desire, were seized with a present notion that they would quite willingly put an end to the Salon if only *ces autres*, the English, would close down Olympia. So eager were they to convince us of the benefits to accrue all round from this international show closing that they came as a deputation to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and put the bold idea. They received the best of British hospitality, and returned to Paris delighted. Since then, however, they have been followed by a notification of the Council's unanimous resolve to hold the Olympia Show as usual in November next.



By Appointment to  
H.M. the King.

"—and his name is now BOVRIL."





# MICHELIN "SATURDAY," No. 3.

Containing some practical hints  
- upon fitting inner tubes. -

It sometimes happens that tubes in bad condition and very much creased, and alleged to be defective, are returned to us by clients. "I could not conveniently fit my tube," they say, "because it was too long."

Such a fault, however, could not possibly exist, as all our tubes, without exception, are carefully tested at each stage in their manufacture. That is to say, they are, first of all, accurately measured before the ends are joined. Then they are tested again after the joining, in order to make it quite certain that the joint has been properly made and that the tube is exactly the size it should be. Accordingly, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that a motorist is quite wrong, who claims that a Michelin tube, which has been made for this or that particular size of wheel, is too large or too small. The extra length that appears to be present is due to bad fitting.

The fitting of the inner tube is an operation that requires a good deal of attention; and we take this opportunity to recapitulate the chief points to be remembered.

In the first place, if the tube is not already quite flat, be careful to flatten it. To do so—to exhaust the air completely—remove the valve parts and roll the tube upon itself, keeping the valve turned downwards. Then, while the tube is still rolled up, fix the valve centre-piece (which holds the small plug), into place, and screw on the valve-cap. The tube will then remain quite flat, and can be placed in position under the cover with the help of a fork lever.

Be careful to fit the valve well into the valve-hole in the rim, and in such a way that the bead, in returning to position, will clear that part of the tube which is next the valve.

To place the tube evenly inside the cover, raise the free edge of the cover with one hand, about 10 in. to the right or left of the valve. Take the tube in the other hand, keep the thumb on top, and, with the extended fingers, push the tube well inside the cover, which should be raised to allow the right hand to enter as far as possible. Continue the adjustment of the tube in sections of 10 in., taking great care not to stretch it. On the contrary, when inserting a new section, draw gently towards the part which has just been placed. The small creases thus formed will disappear when the tube is inflated.

Under no circumstances should the tube be bunched up in one place and stretched in another. If the fitting were completed under such conditions, it is plain that, when inflated, the tube would be subjected to abnormal tension in several places. The results of such bad fitting would soon appear; and the false conclusion would immediately be drawn that the tube was made of faulty material.

Finally, see that the tube is not twisted; otherwise the air-pressure from inside will cause a burst. As soon as the tube is disposed evenly under the cover, it should be partly inflated. Do not inflate too much, else some difficulty will be experienced when fitting the cover. Thirty strokes of our voiturette pump are sufficient for our 85 mm. voiturette tyres, and for car tyres of 90, 105, and 120 mm. thirty, thirty-five, and forty strokes respectively, of our car pump, will be enough. If the

Michelin Air Cylinder is used, work with care, and do not screw the tube-connection to the valve, but simply hold it pressed against the valve-opening. Test the air-pressure in the tube with the hand, and do not allow the inflation to be carried too far.

When the tube has been sufficiently inflated, pass the hand round the wheel, between rim and tube, and smooth out any creases that may still remain. *It is absolutely necessary to get rid of every crease.* If even one only persists in forming, the tube should be immediately removed and properly replaced after having been completely deflated.

It is not difficult to take such precautions, and, if the instructions given are followed, a good deal of trouble can be avoided. It will also be found that, far from being too long, Michelin tubes fit perfectly in every case.



Mark, learn, and inwardly digest it, that  
Your tube, before you fit it, must be absolutely flat.

BIBENDUM.



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*Photo.  
by Bassano.*

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**"CONQUERING THE ARCTIC ICE."***(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)*

MISS MARY KINGSLEY records that she once met an Arctic explorer at dinner, and tried to convert him to her doctrine that tropical forests and swamps formed the only scenery really worth a visit. Each traveller left the other unrepentant. We can all understand the fascination of an attempt to discover the North or South Pole, or to be the first to achieve a North-West or a North-East Passage. But the experiences which Captain Ejnar Mikkelsen recounts in his "Conquering the Arctic Ice" (Heinemann) were such as to daunt all but the stoutest hearts, while the objects in view appeal chiefly to the geographical expert. Desiring to verify, or at least settle, the theory that land exists between the northern shore of Alaska and the Pole, Captain Mikkelsen, a Dane, and Mr. Leffingwell, an American (old comrades in Arctic exploration), succeeded after considerable difficulties in organising a small expedition, which sailed from Victoria (B.C.) under the British flag. They worked their small schooner—a sailing-vessel of fifty-six tons, which had started life as a Japanese seal-poacher, but which, on her conversion to respectability, was re-christened the *Duchess of Bedford*, after one of the patrons of the trip—up through Behring's Straits and along the Arctic shore of Alaska, until she was frozen in at Flaxman Island. Here they had, in the end, to break her up, return being impossible. After a winter on the island, Captain Mikkelsen came back by dog-sleigh (nearly starving to death in the process), first along the coast and then overland to the Yukon, while his partner remained to pursue his scientific observations. Their crew had gone back, one by one. Their

most exciting and important experience consisted in a very daring sledge-journey northwards in the autumn of 1907 over the rough pack-ice of the ocean. Their soundings proved that there is no land up to 72 deg. N., and Captain Mikkelsen, by an argument which we cannot profess to have mastered, holds it established that the supposed country towards which wildfowl in summer are said to fly northward from

*Photo. Debenham.***FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN CARD-PLAYERS AT A SINGLE WHIST DRIVE: A RECORD GATHERING AT YORK.**

A great whist drive was held at York the other day, and no fewer than 1516 players took part in it. The drive was held in the permanent rooms of the Exhibition buildings, and in the De Grey Rooms. As we note under our page illustration of a whist drive in London, whist is particularly to the fore just now.

Alaska does not exist. To the ordinary mind, however—which is not kept from sleep by worrying over this particular problem—the book should appeal as a manly, straightforward account of dangerous work, which required much pluck and cheerfulness. The author writes most effectively, just because he tells his story in a plain, sailor-like way; and the human interest of it is very strong.

**A LIFE OF BEETHOVEN.***(See Illustration on "Literature" Page.)*

THE fine portrait of Ludwig von Beethoven reproduced on our "Literature" page serves as frontispiece to Mrs. A. M. Diehl's *Life of the composer*, lately published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. It is not easy to write a book about Beethoven to-day and to steer clear between the Scylla of musical technicalities and the Charybdis of empty chatter. The life was a great one, the musical output remarkable, and the development of music along lines that it followed steadily until a few years ago remains of highest interest. But, in addition to these aspects of the composer's life, there is a very interesting story to be told of the way he lived, the people he met, the misfortunes he suffered, the difficulties that beset his varied achievements, and how far he surmounted them. Mrs. Diehl has contrived to write a book giving nearly everything that is essential, in manner that will satisfy the musician and please the general public. It is clear that the production of the volume has involved a large amount of labour; in fact, we are told that it is the outcome of reading extended over twenty years, coupled with access to books and documents not to be found in the leading museums. The author also has the great advantage of a certain Beethoven tradition, because Hummel was her father's teacher, and Leopold Jansa was her friend. Naturally enough, she has her own view of certain incidents in Beethoven's life, and it does not always correspond with the accepted traditions. But there is so much conjecture in dealing with incidents in a life that came to a close more than eighty years ago that every student of Beethoven who has formed a conception of the master's character is entitled to his own estimate of these incidents.

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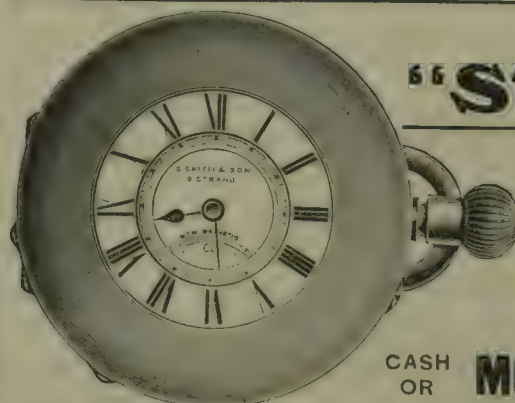
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if I don't take

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PILLS"**



## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

J NICHOLL (Woodbridge).—You will have to study the art of composition a little more. A problem in two moves does not mean merely to mate the Black King in two moves.

D C GREGSON (Kensington).—Thanks for the problem, which we trust to find both sound and suitable.

HERWARD.—Of course all duals are blemishes, but they cannot always be avoided. Glad you are pleased with No. 3371. Your 115 has another solution by 1. K to R 5th.

SOMERSET (West Cape Colony).—Your experience exactly hits the difficulty of book study. It is both tedious and difficult, and is only valuable as it is put into practice in actual play. Unless you can meet an opponent who can give you a good game, you had better interest yourself in problems, which can give you both pleasure and interest in themselves, and need no helper.

B FIECHER (Ambleside).—We trust you received what you wanted.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3368 received from A H Greenway (San Francisco), D Bhattachazza (Calcutta), and F J (Trinidad); of No. 3369 from F J, A H Greenway, and M Murias; of No. 3370 from A H Greenway, M Murias, H A Seller (Denver, Colorado), and F Grant (New York); of No. 3371 from R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.), H A Seller, F Grant, and J McOscar; of No. 3372 from H A Seller; of No. 3373 from Professor Karl Wagner (Vienna), Ernst Mauer (Berlin), Frank H Unwin (Haverhill), Major Buckley, and J Steede, LL.D. (Penzance), F Smea, and Albert Wolff.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3375 received from F Henderson, F Smea, A Groves (Southend), W G Forrester (Bristol), M Folwell, J Steede, LL.D., J Coad (Vauxhall), Albert Wolff (Putney), J Thurnham (Horne Bay), Ernst Mauer, Professor Karl Wagner, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), T Roberts (Hackney), Joseph Wilcock (Shrewsbury), R C Widdicombe (Saltash), Hereward, E G Barlow (Bournemouth), F G Beadell (Winchelsea), R Worters (Canterbury), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), G C Harvie (Worthing), Sorrento, H S Brandreth (Weybridge), G Stillingfleet-Johnson (Seaford), E J Winterwood (Paignton), and J Dixon.

## CHESS IN BIRMINGHAM.

Game played at No. 1 Board in the Match between CHELTENHAM and BIRMINGHAM CHESS CLUBS.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

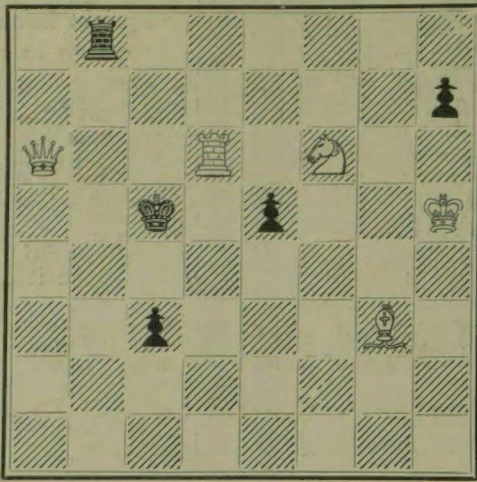
WHITE (Mr. Waller, Cheltenham.)	BLACK (Mr. Mackenzie, Birmingham.)	WHITE (Mr. Waller, Cheltenham.)	BLACK (Mr. Mackenzie, Birmingham.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	19. B takes P	P to Q Kt 3rd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	20. B to B 4th	B to R 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	21. B takes Kt	P takes B
4. Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	22. Q takes P (ch)	K to R sq
5. P to K 3rd	B to K 2nd	23. P to B 6th	
6. P to Q R 3rd	Castles		
P to Q B 4th is better, but Black's reluctance to advance his Queen's Pawns is the cause of trouble from the first.			
7. P to B 5th	Kt to K 5th	24. R takes B	Q R to Q sq
8. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	25. Q to B 4th	Q to Q 3rd
9. Kt to Q 2nd	P to B 4th	26. P to Q 5th	
Leaving his King's Pawn very weak; but he has not a good game, whatever is done.			
10. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to B 3rd	27. Kt to Q 7th	B to B 3rd
11. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q 4th	28. K takes B	B takes B (ch)
12. Q to Kt 3rd	B to Q 2nd	29. K to Kt 3rd	K R to K sq
13. B to K 2nd	Q to K sq	30. Q to Kt 4th	Q takes Q (ch)
14. P to Kt 5th	Q to Kt 3rd	31. K takes Q	R to B 2nd
15. P to Kt 3rd	Q to R 3rd	32. K to Kt 5th	R to K 2nd
16. Kt to B 4th	B to K sq.	33. P to B 7th	R to B sq
17. Castles Q R		34. K to B 6th	K to K sq
Very judicious. With all his pieces on the Queen's side, he is secure from any counter attack while he develops his own assault.			
17. P to B 3rd		35. P to Q 6th	R takes Kt
18. Kt to K 5th	P takes P	36. R to Q 5th	R (Q 2) to Q sq
		37. P to Q 7th (ch)	R takes P
		38. R takes R	Resigns

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3374.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.

WHITE.  
1. P to Kt 5th  
2. Q takes B (ch)  
3. Q takes P. Mate.  
There are other variations, but the problem can also be solved by 1. Q to K 8th.

BLACK.  
K to B 5th  
K to Q 4th

PROBLEM No. 3377.—By J. POSPISIL.  
(From "Ceské Melodie.")  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in two moves.

## CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Game played at Brisbane, in the match for the championship of Queensland, between Messrs. C. L. R. ROYCK and A. C. PALMER.  
(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. P to Q B 3rd	R takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. P to Q B 3rd	R to Q 6th
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	25. Q takes P	Q takes B P
4. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	26. Kt to B sq	
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	Necessary, as R to Kt 6th (ch) is threatened with mate following in a move or two.	
6. B to K 3rd	B to K 5th	26. K to B 5th	K to Q 2nd
7. B to Q 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	27. Q R to B sq	Q to Kt 6th
8. P to K R 3rd	B to K R 4th	28. Q takes P	B to B 5th
9. P to Q R 3rd	B takes Kt	29. Q to K 4th	B to K 3rd
10. B takes B	P to Q 4th	30. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
11. P takes P	Kt takes P	31. Q takes P (ch)	R to Q 2nd
12. B takes Kt	Q takes B	32. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
13. P to K Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd	33. Kt to K 3rd	B takes P
14. Castles	Castles Q R	34. Kt to B 5th	
15. R to K sq	P to B 3rd	White could not have averted mate had he not been able to administer it first. Black evidently overlooked this, but he could not have hoped to win had he temporarily averted the threatened disaster.	
16. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K R 4th	34. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
Black has played a good game so far, but this is premature. He had much better get his King's Rook into action. As a matter of fact, it is never moved all through.		35. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt sq
17. Kt to R 2nd	P to K 5th	36. Q to Kt 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
18. P takes K P	Q to B 5th	37. Q to Kt 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
19. Q to B 3rd	R to Q 5th	38. R to K 8th. Mate	
20. B takes Kt	R takes B		
21. P takes P	B takes K P		
22. Q to K 3rd	B to B 3rd		
23. P to Kt 5th			

The initiation of a clever little combin-

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

CANON TRENCH, Vicar of Kendal, has announced his intention of resigning the benefice before the beginning of another year. His reason for so doing is that he has always felt that a period of ten years was long enough for an incumbency in the interests of any parish. He has already lived some thirteen years at Kendal, in what he has described as almost ideal circumstances.

The Rev. F. S. Webster will be obliged to discontinue his well-attended course of six Friday sermons at Bow Church, Cheapside, on Feb. 12, as he expects to be taking a mission at Hove at this time. His sixth sermon is therefore to be delivered on Feb. 19.

The honorary secretary of the C.M.S. intends in future to make a monthly statement to the general committee, which meets on the second Tuesday in the month. Dr. Lankester's statement last week contained some interesting statistics regarding candidates. The number of offers and inquiries in 1908 was 362 men, being an increase of 92 over the year before, and 246 women, being an increase of 43 over the year before—a total of 608. Fourteen men and 30 women were accepted for training, as against 10 and 28 respectively in 1907. Twenty-six men and 25 women were added to the staff, as against 21 and 37 respectively in the previous year. Of the 26 men, 14 are clergy and 12 laymen, of whom 17 are graduates of various Universities.

A sister of Mr. J. W. Brooke, who has been murdered by the Lolos on his way to Tibet, is married to the Rev. C. D. Hoste, Vicar of Almondbury, Huddersfield, the young explorer's native village. In a sermon on the Sunday after the news of his death reached England, Mr. Hoste paid a tribute to his memory. Mr. Brooke, he said, appeared to have found in the work of exploration the task for which, beyond all doubt, he was pre-eminently adapted. To many people the career of an explorer seemed little more than an extended pleasure-trip; the reality was far otherwise. Civilisation must have its pioneers—men who went forth beyond its protecting pale, carrying their lives in their hands at every step; men whose laborious researches into the geography, the climate, the flora and the fauna of unknown countries opened a way by which the influence of civilisation might be extended afresh. V.

The Great Western Railway Company has just published another large edition of the travel-book "Devon—The Shire of the Sea Kings." This excellent three-pennyworth is a unique collection of folk-lore and historical and other facts, whilst the many reproductions of old prints and photographs not previously published give an artistic touch to the 200 odd pages not to be found in the usual guide-books.

Little Arthur, "A PICTURE of HEALTH and HAPPINESS," is a FRAME-FOOD BABY.

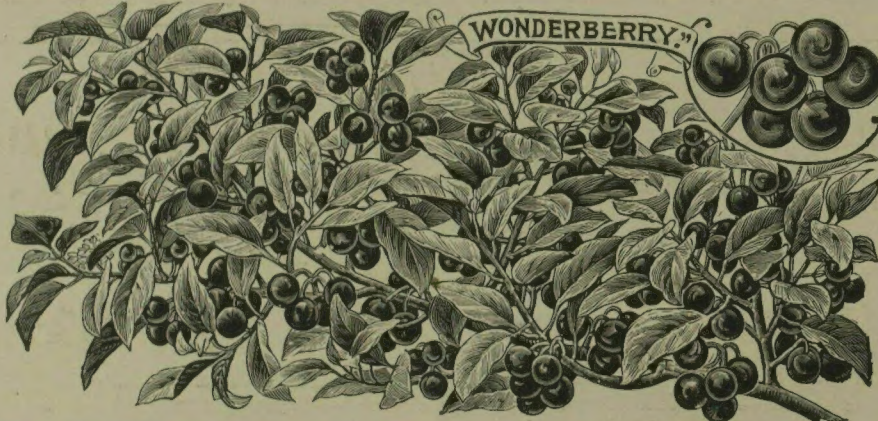


His mother, Mrs. E. Hurdle, of Walton-in-Gordano, writes: "My little boy has been fed entirely on Frame-Food from six weeks old and is a picture of health and happiness."

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### Prompt Treatment

is most important in all skin affections. "Antexema" cures all skin complaints, however bad, or however long they have continued, but the prompt use of "Antexema" in the early stages completely prevents these distressing troubles developing. It is far better to prevent an evil than first to suffer from it, and then begin to cure it. The "Antexema" treatment is so easy, convenient, safe, and certain that there can be no excuse for not adopting

it. "Antexema" is not an ointment, so that if you put it on your face or hands no one sees it. "Antexema" is a creamy liquid which is absorbed by the skin as soon as it is applied, and the wonderful healing virtues of this matchless medical preparation go straight to the seat of the trouble, and your cure begins immediately. All irritation stops at once, inflammation and burning pain are allayed, and the bad place is protected from the entrance of dust, grit, or germs, by the artificial skin formed by "Antexema" over the bad place. That is why the healing process goes on steadily, and risks of blood-poisoning are avoided by using "Antexema."

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Are you troubled even in a minor degree with eczema, either in its dry, moist, scaly, acute, or chronic form? Have you pimples, blackheads, a rash, or eruption upon your face? Is your skin red, rough or irritated, or have you one of the myriad forms of skin illness? Have you chapped hands or chilblains? If so, the only wise thing to do is to begin with "Antexema" at once. The further progress of the trouble will stop the moment "Antexema" is used.

Perhaps, like many others who suffer from skin illness, you cannot believe it is possible to be cured. You may have tried one so-called remedy after another, or been to doctors and specialists, and as a result of your failure to gain any benefit you now despair of a complete and thorough cure. Sympathy is due to you in your disappointment, but you may be assured most emphatically

that "Antexema" will not disappoint. "Antexema" always justifies every claim made for it, and you would be amazed if you saw the enormous pile of letters received from former sufferers who have been completely cured after years and years of misery, humiliation, and disfigurement.

Another point is this: "Antexema" is equally certain to cure whatever the skin trouble, or the part affected. Correspondents who have been cured relate stories of extraordinary cures of skin complaints affecting the face, neck, scalp, hands, arms, back, chest, legs, and every portion of the body. "Antexema," again, is just as safe for children as it is for adults, and if you suffer from any skin affection you are doing yourself an injustice if you do not immediately get a bottle of "Antexema" and begin using it. The comfort, relief, and ease it will give are indescribable. You can actually see "Antexema" cure you, and it will not be long before you are free from every sign of your former skin illness.

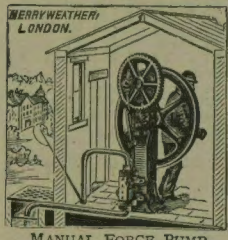
"Antexema" is supplied by Chemists and Stores in 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. bottles, or direct, post free, in plain wrapper, at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. from the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.W. Also obtainable of all Chemists and Stores in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India, and all British Dominions.

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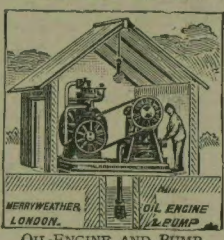
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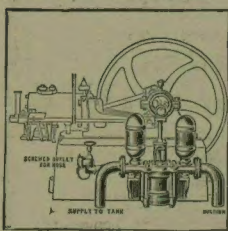
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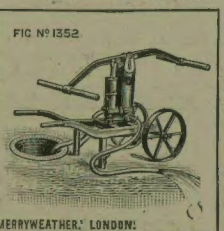
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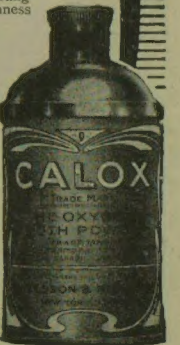
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of LADY CHARLOTTE GEORGINA MARY CURRIE, sister of Earl Cadogan, of Clewer Hill House, Windsor, who died on Nov. 16, has been proved by Baron Ravensworth and the Hon. Edward C. G. Cadogan, the amount of the estate being £39,495. Lady Currie bequeaths £2000 to and £5000 in trust for each of her brothers the Hon. Arthur Charles and Cecil James George Cadogan; £5000 to the trustees of the marriage settlement of Henriette Hinton, wife of her deceased brother Charles, and £3000 to her sons; various pictures, miniatures, and china to Lord Cadogan; £1000 to her godson Bernard Henry Thompson; £500 each to Mabel Montgomery, John Phipps Hornby, Mrs. Thompson, Victor Henry Arnold Cadogan, and Guy Liddell; £300 for her servants, and other legacies. All other her property she leaves to Mary Ernestine Hornby.

The will (dated Sept. 10, 1907) of MR. HENRY JOHN RANDALL, of Bridgend, Glamorgan, who died on Oct. 29, has been proved, the value of the estate being £97,556. The testator gives £6000 to the Bridgend Cottage Hospital; £4000, in trust, for the Poor of the Lower Hamlet of Coity and St. Brides Major; £1000 to the Llandaff Diocesan Church Extension Fund; £500 each to the Llandaff Additional Curates Society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £400 to the Society for the Help of Necessitous Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; £2000 for the support of a clergyman or Scripture-reader at Southerdown; £200 per annum to his brother Wyndham; £300 each to his sisters-in-law Hannah and Emma; and the residue, in trust, for his brother John Morgan and his wife and family.

The will (dated May 7, 1900) of MR. MATTHEW DOBSON, of 11, Kensington Gore, who died on Nov. 27, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £253,678. The

testator gives £5000 to his son William Warrington Dobson, to whom he had already given a large sum; £5000, and the household furniture, to his daughter Mrs. Heeles; £500 to Charles Victor Faviell; and one moiety of the residue, in trust,

for his daughter Ethel; and the other to his daughter Mrs. Heeles.

The following important wills have now been proved—Mr. Edward Bush, The Grove, Alveston, Gloucester. £144,813

Mr. Charles Benjamin Bethell, Cheam Park, Cheam. £111,762  
Mrs. Frances Roget, 5, Randolph Crescent, Maida Hill. £111,742  
Mrs. Eliza Green, Llansantffraid, Glyn Ceiriog, Denbigh. £97,518  
Mr. Joseph Eccles, Myerscough House, Myerscough, Lancashire. £88,180  
Mr. Edward Pearson, Morton House, near Gainsborough. £83,909

"Webster's Forester's Pocket Diary," for 1909, which is published by Messrs. William Rider and Son, at the Office of the *Timber Trades Journal*, 164, Aldersgate Street, E.C., is an exceedingly useful half-crown's worth for all who have to do with timber or woodland estates. In addition to a calendar and diary, it contains seventy pages of compressed or tabulated information on a large variety of subjects connected with forestry, and a list of British foresters. A £1000 accident insurance coupon is given with the Diary, which is of especial interest now in view of the new scheme of Afforestation.

In these days of movement and multiplicity of engagements a diary of some kind is a necessity to everyone, and the demand is well supplied by a number of excellent productions in all shapes and sizes. In this class of publication Messrs. John Walker and Co., of Farringdon House, Warwick Lane, hold a deservedly prominent position. They meet the requirements of all classes of diarists, from the modern Pepys and Evelyn to the prosaic chronicler of business appointments. Would that there might arise a new Samuel Pepys and a new John Evelyn to fill some of these excellent diaries with still more excellent autobiography!



"THE SLEEPING MINSTREL," BY A. A. DIXON.

We illustrate the current Bovril bonus picture, "The Sleeping Minstrel," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy this year. Until June 30, 1909, every bottle, tin, or jar of Bovril, costing from 6½d. to 5s. 10d., and sold to the trade, will bear a coupon; and this coupon will vary in value in proportion to the size. Up to and including June 30, 1909, coupons to the aggregate face-value of not less than 21s. will be exchanged for a copy of "The Sleeping Minstrel," or a pair entitled, "My Boy" and "The Huntsman's Pet."

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